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HALL'S GUIDE
TO THE THREE SERVICES:
CIVIL,
NAVAL & MILITARY.



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GUIDE
TO
THE THREE SERVICES:
CIVIL,
NAVAL, AND MILITARY.

EDITED BY

J. PAXTON HALL, F.C.P.,

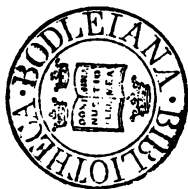
**Member of the Council of the College of Preceptors, Fellow of the Educational
Institute of Scotland.**

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P R E F A C E.

THIS work has been compiled with the view of providing the necessary information for persons desirous of obtaining appointments in the various departments of Her Majesty's Service.

CIVIL SERVICE.—The information in this branch comprises:—first, what relates to Patronage, Qualifications, Age and Salaries; secondly, what relates to Examinations. With regard to the Examinations, the latest papers have been given: not only one paper in each subject, but also additional papers where the Examination in the same subject differs for various offices. The Examinee has likewise been furnished with certain Statistical Tables and other collateral information tending to assist him in his preparation. Further, for this purpose, the Compiler has endeavoured, in the “General Remarks,” to give some idea of the real nature of these Examinations, and the best mode of preparing for them.

INDIAN SERVICE.—The regulations for the Civil Service, the Engineer Establishment, and Addiscombe have been given.

MILITARY SERVICE.—This branch contains the regulations for the Army, Woolwich, and Sandhurst. Those issued very recently for the Army and Woolwich embody the latest alterations.

NAVAL SERVICE.—This division contains the regulations for the Royal Navy, and for Marine Cadets.

For the information contained in this work, the latest Parliamentary Returns have been carefully consulted, together with the four Reports which have been issued by Her Majesty's Civil Service Commission.

The Compiler is happy to acknowledge the ready and polite attention he has received when communicating with the different Departments of Government. He has also to acknowledge the valuable assistance he has received from Mr. LAKE, M.C.P., while preparing the present work.

OXFORD HOUSE, CHELSEA,

Dec. 7th, 1859.

. The Compiler, assisted by gentlemen of experience, makes every arrangement for the preparation of Candidates (as Boarders or otherwise) for the various Departments of the Public Service.

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CIVIL SERVICE.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil Service Commissioners have the power to admit to examination, as candidates for situations in the Home Civil Service, only those persons who have received nominations. These nominations are obtained through the interest of members of Parliament, or of others who have influence with those in whom the patronage is vested (see page 20). When a nomination is granted, the gentleman who made application is informed of the same, and receives a paper stating the qualifications for the situation sought. Some few days before the examination, the Civil Service Commissioners write to the candidate, informing him of the day on which the examination is to take place, and requesting him to call at their office, Dean's Yard, Westminster, to furnish certain particulars which they require, respecting his previous profession, age, &c. In nearly all cases now, the examination is competitive, three candidates being generally appointed to compete for one situation. The examinations are carried on exclusively by writing, and the usual order is:—the Arithmetic paper, Separate Addition, Dictation, and False Spelling, on the first day; History and Geography on the second, and Composition on the third. When more than these are required, the examination lasts nearly the whole week. A statement of the result is forwarded to the candidate, usually within ten days from the last day of examination. Failure does not exclude the candidate from a re-examination, provided another nomination can be obtained, when all arrangements are precisely the same as on the former occasion.

There can be little question that competitive examinations are attended with many difficulties. It can scarcely then be unimportant to consider the best means, by which these difficulties may be overcome. To the parents of children destined to fill government situations, it will become a matter of deep interest that their children shall receive such instruction as shall be best calculated to develop their faculties, and at the same time be useful in their future career. For all situations, correct Spelling, Arithmetic, English History, Geography, and English Composition are essentially necessary: for ignorance in these subjects no attainments, however splendid, in Mathematics, Classics, or Modern Languages can compensate. Now it is just the above requisites which too frequently are the least attended to: hence the frequent, and in many cases, vexatious disappointment of candidates, who now present themselves for examination.

In ORTHOGRAPHY, the trial is severe; the ear is tested by dictation, and the eye by false spelling. To attain proficiency in this subject a habit must have been formed, and that early.

In ARITHMETIC, principles, rather than mere rules, should be taught. By this means a most important habit will be acquired; that of regarding every question, not as an illustration of some rule perhaps unknown, perhaps forgotten, but as a difficulty to be grappled with and to be overcome. In all cases, perfect accuracy, together with a logical arrangement, should be insisted on; without the one, the work is valueless, without the other, unintelligible. *The combination of these three elements, arrangement, accuracy, thought, cannot fail to give the examinee a superiority over all who have been loosely taught, or crammed for the occasion.*

In ENGLISH HISTORY, some such work as "Anthony's Footsteps to English History" should be thoroughly mastered. Much must be committed to memory, in which the leading

dates must be included. The pupil should be accustomed to analyse a work like this, under such heads as—battles, chief persons, genealogies, leading events, &c., and should be well acquainted with the main particulars of each of them. With such a foundation, he would be admirably fitted in his special preparation (and a special preparation there must be) to enter into detail on the above points, from Gleig's School History, or to make research in larger works generally.

In GEOGRAPHY, the pupil should well understand the definitions and leading principles of the science. He should have a thorough knowledge of the British Isles, if he be intended for the Customs; if not, of Europe, as well as an acquaintance with the position of not only the most important towns, but also a large number of minor ones, in all parts of the world. Further, he ought to be well acquainted with the course of rivers, the products of various countries, and their physical features. In this subject, the great point is accuracy, in opposition to the very prevalent idea that a place is "somewhere in India." It may be here remarked that, although the Government questions give scope to superior intelligence, their character is, necessarily, not of a high order; what they require is, a correct, distinct, and extensive knowledge of minor things, thus appealing much to the memory. This knowledge can be attained only by long continued and careful practice.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION should be early, continuously, and systematically taught, for the Commissioners, with great reason, attach much importance to this subject. It is one which, if neglected at school, is attended with more than ordinary difficulties afterwards; in fact, adults, if they have no taste for the subject, find the obstacles so great, and the reward so distant, that they can seldom be induced to bestow that application which the study demands.

What was said in respect to Arithmetic applies equally to Composition; the power of thinking and of classifying, which

the former, properly taught, is so admirably calculated to produce, is perhaps the main cause of success in the latter. It is necessary to possess a good general knowledge, which can only be obtained by extensive reading and observation, accompanied with reflection.

Lastly, there must be the ability to clothe ideas in clear and appropriate language. Perhaps no subject, taken singly, offers a more searching test than Composition. Not only does it display bad spelling and violations of Grammar, but it lays bare the mind to some extent, it distinguishes between *mere reading* and *thoughtful reading*.

The preceding remarks, though especially addressed to those who intend their sons to fill Government situations, are in the main, applicable to adults who have already received their education. To such as have been carefully trained, the preparation for these examinations will present few difficulties; they will have to strengthen their weak points (whatever they may be), and become expert in their strong ones. They will have to go through such training as shall render them calm and self-possessed under the "pomp and circumstance" (if we may be permitted the expression) which attends examinations, and which so frequently hinders the candidate from displaying the knowledge he really possesses. This is to be acquired by placing him in circumstances as similar as possible to those in which he would be placed at an examination, and providing that assistance, for want of which he would fail in the hour of trial. To those whose education has been neglected, the impediments to success are by no means insignificant. Time and application and fair abilities are absolutely necessary. *Without* these the case is hopeless, but *with* them we are convinced, from experience, success may be commanded. The Civil Service Examinations, as has been before remarked, do not appeal to great talent, they do not interfere with University Examinations, but they have their own peculiar sphere, and

must, ultimately, exercise a wide and improving influence on education generally. They will infuse into our teaching that element which at present seems wanting, *thoroughness*.

Ours is an age of educational re-action ; we are fast getting rid of the old system of individual teaching, with its loss of time, want of energy, and other defects. Still we must not forget, that it was under this system that England has attained her greatness, and reared her Nelsons, Pitts, and Newtons. There must in that system have been some principle of success, and that principle we believe to be *thoroughness*. By this we mean the power to perform what is aimed at, in *any* circumstances and under *any* form ; in fact, the *reproduction*, in opposition to the mere *reception*, of ideas. The perfection of education seems now to be, to modify the science of the Present by the experience of the Past.

REQUISITES FOR ENTERING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

- 1st. That the candidate be within the appointed limit of age.
- 2nd. That his health shall be generally satisfactory to the Commissioners.
- 3rd. That he pass the necessary examination.*
- 4th. That his moral character be satisfactory.

* It is important for parents and school-masters to know that the following subjects, with scarcely an exception, will provide for any examination in the Civil Service :—Orthography, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Latin, French, Précis, Book-keeping, Composition.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS OF 1858.

Department.	Date.	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.				Number of unsuccessful.	
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	Who passed.	Who did not pass.	
Admiralty	1858.										
	Jan. 5	Clerk at Whitehall	1	8	1	1,550	1,080	...	...	2	2
	July 27	Do.	1	8	1	1,600	1,055	...	...	2	2
	Aug. 3	Clerk at Somerset House	1	2	1	1,500	749	...	...	1	1
	Oct. 12	Clerk at Whitehall	1	2	1	1,600	996	...	...	...	...
	" 12	Clerk at Somerset House	1	8	1	1,500	1,084	...	...	1	1
	Nov. 16	Clerk at Whitehall	1	2	1	1,600	840	...	...	1	1
	1858.										
	Jan. 26	Dockyard Clerk	1	2	1	800	882	...	...	1	1
	Feb. 16	Do.	1	8	1	800	453	...	...	1	1
Audit Office	Mar. 23	Do.	1	8	1	800	588	...	...	2	...
	Oct. 5	Do.	1	2	0	800	...	...	...	...	2
	Nov. 23	Do.	2	2	0	800	...	...	...	2	2
	Mar. 2	Assistant Examiner	1	3	1	1,000	806	...	...	1	1
	June 8	Do.	1	8	1	1,000	771	...	...	2	2
	" 22	Do.	1	2	1	1,000	652	...	...	1	1
	Nov. 16	Do.	2	6	2	1,000	833	675	3	1	1

Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland), Fines and Penalties Department	Oct. 21	Clerk ...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1,150	738	...	1	2
Civil Service Commis- sion.	Jan. 5	Do.	...	...	...	1	22	1	1,950	1,468	...	11	10
Colonial Office ...	Aug. 24	Do.	...	...	...	1	4	1	5,100	2,940	...	1	2
Constabulary (Ireland), Inspector General's Office.	June 8	Do.	...	...	...	2	7	2	850	506	502	...	5
Constabulary (Ireland), Receiver's Office.	Mar. 4 Apr. 20 May 18	Do. Do. Do.	...	...	...	1 1 1	1 8 8	0 0 1	... 1,150 1,150	... ... 711	...	... ... ...	1 3 2
Customs	1857. Dec. 29	Searcher	...	...	...	1	2	1	1,100	641	...	...	1
	1858. Jan. 12	Do.	...	...	...	1	8	1	1,100	814	...	...	2
	" 26	Clerk (Legal Quay's Office)	...	...	...	1	8	1	1,100	828	...	1	1
	Feb. 2	Clerk (Jerquer's Office)	...	...	...	1	8	1	1,100	823	...	1	1
	" 9	Searcher	...	...	...	1	8	1	1,100	860	...	...	2
	" 16	Clerk (St. Katherine Docks)	...	...	...	1	8	1	1,100	685	...	...	2
	Mar. 9	Clerk for General Business	...	...	...	1	2	1	1,100	710	...	...	1
	" 9	Do.	...	...	...	1	2	1	1,100	598	...	1	...
	" 9	Clerk (East and West India Docks.	...	...	...	1	2	1	1,100	742	...	...	1

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS OF 1858. (Cont.)

Department.	Date.	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.			Number of unsuccessful.
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	
Customs—continued.	1858.								
	Mar. 30	Guager ...	1	3	0	1,100	...	...	3
	" 30	Clerk (Liverpool)	1	3	1	1,100	755	...	2
	May 4	Guager ...	1	3	1	1,100	663	...	2
	" 18	Clerk (London Docks)	1	3	0	1,100	...	...	3
	June 8	Searcher ...	1	3	0	1,100	...	...	3
	" 15	Clerk ...	3	9	3	1,100	818	574	5
	Aug. 3	Do. ...	4	12	4	1,100	931	682	6
	" 3	Do. ...	3	8	3	1,100	644	594	4
	Nov. 2	Do. ...	20	57	19	1,100	971	510	28
	" 2	Do. ...	10	26	6	1,100	731	466	20
	" 9	Clerk (Perth) ...	1	3	1	1,100	748	...	...
	" 23	Guager (London) ...	1	3	0	1,100	...	...	3
Foreign Office ...	" 23	Clerk (Solicitor's Office)	1	1	0	1,250	...	...	1
	" 23	Clerk (Liverpool)	1	3	0	1,100	...	...	2
	Feb. 16	Clerk (Librarian's Department).	1	3	0	800	648	...	3

Inland Revenue

Feb. 16	Clerk	...	...	...	1	3	1	800	668	...	1	1
Mar. 30	Clerk	...	...	...	1	3	1	930	611	...	1	1
...
Feb. 23	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	...	...	...	1	2	1	1,100	617	...	...	1
Mar. 9	Do.	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,100	842	...	1	1
" 9	Clerk (Secretary's Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,100	730	...	...	2
Apr. 27	Clerk (Legacy Duty Office)	...	...	...	2	5	2	1,100	878	612	...	3
Jan. 12	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,300	685	...	...	2
" 12	Do.	...	...	...	2	5	2	1,300	764	677	...	3
Feb. 9	Do.	...	...	...	2	5	2	1,300	842	713	...	3
" 24	Do.	...	...	...	1	2	0	1,300	...	...	...	2
Mar. 9	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	...	...	...	1	2	0	1,300	...	...	...	2
" 9	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	...	...	...	1	2	1	1,300	650	...	...	1
" 9	Do.	...	...	...	1	3	0	1,300	...	...	...	3
" 9	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,300	790	...	...	2
" 9	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	...	...	...	3	7	2	1,300	805	693	...	5
" 15	Clerk (Edinburgh)	...	...	...	2	4	0	1,300	...	...	...	4
Apr. 6	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,300	784	...	...	2
" 13	Clerk (Accountant and Comptroller General's Office).	...	...	...	1	3	0	1,300	...	...	...	3
" 13	Clerk (Income Tax Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,300	559	...	...	2
May 4	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,300	741	...	...	2
" 11	Clerk (Edinburgh)	...	...	...	2	5	2	1,300	727	654	...	3

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS OF 1858. (Cont.)

Department.	Date.	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.			Number of unsuccessful.	
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	Who passed.	Who did not pass.
Irland Revenue—cont.	1858. May 18	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	2	3	2	1,300	908	745	..	1
	July 20	Do. ...	2	6	1	1,300	770	...	...	5
	Sept. 14	Supernumerary Surveyor of Taxes.	3	8	2	1,300	685	651	...	6
	Nov. 9	Do. ...	3	8	3	1,300	1,039	711	1	4
	" 9	Clerks ...	3	9	3	1,300	860	770	2	4
	" 30	Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes.	5	13	4	1,300	985	624	...	9
	Dec. 21	Clerks ...	3	8	3	1,300	1,051	881	1	4
	Apr. 27	Clerk ...	1	3	1	800	514	...	1	1
	May 11	Clerk ...	2	4	1	1,100	680	...	...	3
Joint Stock Companies' Registration Office (Edinburgh).										
Paymaster General's Office.										

Paymaster of Civil Services (Ireland),	Oct. 6	Clerk	...	...	...	1	3	1	850	544	...	1	1
♦ Poor Law Board,	Feb. 9	Supplementary Clerk	...	...	...	1	3	1	1,000	726	...	...	2
Post Office	Mar. 2	Clerk (Money Order Office)	...	...	...	5	8	5	500	414	304	2	1
	" 9	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office)	...	...	...	1	2	1	500	377	...	...	1
	" 16	Clerk (Mail Office)	...	...	...	1	2	0	500	...	...	...	2
	" 16	Clerk (Railway Post Office)	...	...	...	1	3	0	500	...	...	...	3
	" 16	Clerk (Money Order Office)	...	...	...	4	8	4	550	475	348	1	3
	May 11	Clerk (Dublin)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	376	...	...	2
	" 18	Clerk (Mail Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	386	...	1	1
	June 11	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	327	...	2	...
	July 6	Clerk (Money Order Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	331	...	...	2
	" 7	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh)	...	...	...	1	4	1	550	380	...	1	2
	July 15	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	344	...	...	2
	" 13	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	...	...	...	1	3	0	550	...	...	...	3
	Aug. 12	Supplementary Clerk (Secretary's Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	375	...	1	1
	" 19	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office)	...	...	...	2	5	2	550	454	429	1	2
	Sept. 7	Clerk (Money Order Office)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	485	...	2	...
	" 7	Supplementary Clerk (Dublin)	...	...	...	1	3	1	550	386	...	1	1
	Oct. 5	Clerk (Money Order Office)	...	...	...	1	3	0	550	...	...	...	3
	" 12	Clerk (Receiver and Accountant General's Office)	...	...	...	1	2	1	550	343	...	1	...
	" 12	Do.	...	...	...	1	2	1	550	331	...	...	1

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS OF 1858. (Cont.)

Department.	Date.	Situation.	Number of Situations.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful.	Number of Marks.			Number of unsuccessful.	
						Maximum.	Obtained by first successful.	Obtained by lowest successful.	Who passed.	Who did not pass.
Post Office— <i>continued.</i>	1858.									
Nov. 9	Supplementary Clerk (Edinburgh).	1	3	1	1	550	375	...	1	1
June 15	Assistant Schoolmaster	1	4	1	1	1,350	871	...	...	3
Jan. 12	Transcriber	1	2	1	1	1,300	790	...	...	1
Mar. 9	Indexer	1	3	1	1	1,300	741	...	...	2
July 6	Clerk	1	3	1	1	800	654	...	1	1
Oct. 5	Do.	1	3	1	1	800	572	...	1	1
" 26	Do.	1	3	1	1	800	681	...	1	1
Apr. 13	Supplementary Clerk	1	4	1	1	1,450	1,143	...	...	3
Sept. 28	Do.	2	7	2	2	1,450	1,233	1,132	1	4
Jan. 26	Clerk	13	37	13	13	1,650	1,400	904	2	22
June 1	Do.	9	33	9	9	1,650	1,267	818	4	20
Treasury	...									
War Office	..									

June 29	Clerk in Royal Engineers' Department...	1	5	1	900	675	...	1	3
July 13	Clerk (Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey).	1	3	1	1,100	761	...	2	...
" 27	Clerk (Royal Engineers' Department).	1	4	1	1,100	643	...	...	3
Nov. 23	Clerk (Out Station).	1	3	1	1,100	541	...	1	1
Dec. 14	Clerk (Military Store Service)	9	28	9	1,100	758	583	2	17
Aug. 17	Clerk ...	1	2	1	1,150	609	...	...	1
July 13	One Guagership, two Searcherships.	3	8	3	1,100	954	591	1	4
May 11	One Clerkship in an Office of Account, and three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes.	4	10	1	1,300	942	...	...	9
Aug. 31	{ Two Clerkships in Secretary's Office. One Clerkship in an Office of Account.	3	9	3	1,300	940	823	1	5
June 15	{ Three Supernumerary Surveyorships of Taxes. One Clerkship	4	11	2	2,000	1,068	804	...	9
Sept. 21	{ One Clerkship One Clerkship One Clerkship in Legacy Duty Office.	3	8	3	2,000	1,558	1,114	...	5
Inland Revenue	Paymaster General's Office.								
	Audit Office.								
	Paymaster General's Office.								
Inland Revenue.									

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

Showing the PARTICULAR DEFICIENCIES on account of which CERTIFICATES of QUALIFICATION have been REFUSED by the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS during the Year 1858.

CAUSES OF REJECTION.	Superior Officers, viz., Establishment Clerks and others.				Temporary Clerks, Dock- yard Clerks, Expectants of Excise, &c.	Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter-carriers, &c.	Total.
	Admiral, Home Office, Foreign Office, &c.	Customs and In- land Revenue.	Other Depart- ments.	Total.			
DEFICIENCIES IN							
Spelling	3	3	1	7	50	40	97
Arithmetic .. .. .	..	2	2	4	16	14	34
Book-keeping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
History .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Language	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Précis	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Handwriting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Spelling and Reading MSS. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Spelling and Handwriting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	13	21
Spelling and Arithmetic	1	8	1	10	46	26	82
Spelling and Correspondence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Spelling and History .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Arithmetic and Handwriting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Arithmetic and Book-keeping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Arithmetic and Reading MSS. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Arithmetic and Law	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Latin and French	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spelling, Reading MSS. and Arithmetic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Spelling, Reading MSS., and Hand- writing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Spelling, Handwriting, and Arithmetic .. .. .	..	1	..	1	3	9	13
Spelling, Handwriting, and Précis	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, and English Composition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Spelling, Arithmetic, and Geography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, and History .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Spelling, English Composition, and Geography .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Spelling, English Composition, and Law	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spelling, Geography, and History .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Arithmetic, Geography, and History .. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
Arithmetic, French, and Italian	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Arithmetic, French, and Précis .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Spelling, Précis, Geography, and Lan- guage	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and History .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	..	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and Handwriting .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..	2
Spelling, Arithmetic, Geography, and Latin .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Spelling, Arithmetic, History, Geo- graphy, and Précis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1

CAUSES OF REJECTION.

Table showing the Extent to which Rejections have been attributable to Failures in SPELLING and ARITHMETIC in the Year 1858.

DEPARTMENT.	CAUSES OF REJECTION.					TOTAL OF REJECTIONS.
	Spelling. (Alone, or with other Subjects, except Arithmetic.)	ARITHMETIC. (Alone, or with other Subjects, except Spelling.)	SPELLING AND ARITHMETIC, both. (Alone, or with other Subjects.)	Total of rejections involving failure in Spelling, or Arithmetic, or both.	Rejections not involving failure in either Spelling or Arithmetic.	
1. Clerks in Admiralty at Whitehall and Somerset House, in War Office, and in Foreign Department	6	2	1	9	3	12
2. Clerks, &c., in Customs and Inland Revenue	5	4	10	19	..	19
3. Clerks in other Offices ..	2	3	5	10	1	11
4. Dockyard Clerks, Provincial Clerks, Temporary Clerks, and Assistants of Excise ..	61	18	57	136	1	137
5. Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter-carriers, Mail Guards, and Messengers	58	17	37	112	1	113
Total of all Departments ..	132	44	110	286	6	292
PER-CENTAGES.						
<i>Out of 100 Persons rejected, the Number who were rejected for Deficiencies in each Subject or Combination of Subjects:—</i>						
1-3. CLERKS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT IN CERTAIN OFFICES.	81·0	21·4	38·1	90·5	9·5	100·0
4. DOCKYARD CLERKS, PROVINCIAL CLERKS, TEMPORARY CLERKS, AND ASSISTANTS OF EXCISE	44·5	13·2	41·6	99·3	0·7	100·0
5. TIDE-WAITERS, WEAIGHERS, LETTER-CARRIERS, &c. ..	51·3	15·1	32·7	99·1	0·9	100·0
TOTAL	45·2	15·1	37·7	98·0	2·0	100·0

MAXIMUM NUMBER* OF MARKS IN EACH SUBJECT.

Arithmetic	300
Separate Addition	50
Orthography	100
Hand-writing	100
Intelligence	100
Transcribing	100
English Composition or Correspondence	150
Précis or Indexing	200
Geography	150
History	150
Book-keeping	150
French or another Modern Language	300
Latin	200
Euclid	150

MAXIMUM MARKS IN EACH SUBJECT.— COLONIAL OFFICE.

Précis	600
Latin Translation	300
Latin Composition	300
Greek Translation	300
Greek Composition	300
Greek and Latin Literature	300
French Translation	100
French Composition	150
French Oral	150
French Literature	100
General History	500
British History	400
English Composition	600
International Law	500
Constitutional Law	500
Political Economy	500
Mathematics Pure	650
Mathematics Mixed	650
Book-keeping	200
Modern History	900

* These numbers show the relative importance of each subject.

TABLE OF EXAMINERS.

Employed continuously.

- Theodore Walrond, Esq., M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.
 Edward Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Employed occasionally in General Subjects.

- G. Brodrick, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.
 S. Butler, Esq., M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.
 G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
 W. F. Edwards, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
 F. Headlam, Esq., M.A., Fellow of University College, Oxford.
 G. D. Liveing, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
 E. Poste, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.
 J. Roberts, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Employed for Special Subjects.

Dutch.—Rev. Dr. Gehle.

Eastern Languages.—Col. Ouseley; C. B. Eastwick, Esq.; J. W. Redhouse, Esq.

French.—M. Dupont.

German.—Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, and Professor of Modern European Languages, Oxford; Rev. Dr. Walbaum, Chaplain to the Prussian Legation; Herr Fontane.

Italian.—Count Arrivabene, Professor of Italian at University College, London.

Polish.—Major Czulczewski; M. Sosnowski.

Russian.—Rev. E. Popoff, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.

Civil Engineering, &c.—Captain Galton, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.

Law.—H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D., reader in Jurisprudence to the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Physical Science.—M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, Esq., M.A., Deputy Reader in Mineralogy, Oxford.

Physiology.—Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College.

For Examinations in Scotland.

A. C. Longmore, Esq.

For Examinations in Ireland.

G. Johnstone Stoney, Esq., Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

PATRONAGE.

OFFICES.	PATRONS.
ADMIRALTY	First Lord.
AUDIT OFFICE	Treasury.
BRITISH MUSEUM ..	{ The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons.
CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION	
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ..	Commissioners.
COLONIAL OFFICE	Colonial Secretary.
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION	{ President of the Council.
COMMONS, HOUSE OF	
COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHES COMMISSION ..	{ Commissioners.
CUSTOMS	
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION ..	Commissioners.
EXCHEQUER	Treasury.
FACTORY INSPECTORS DEPART- MENT.	{ Home Secretary.

OFFICERS.	PATRONS.
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE	.. Treasury.
HOME OFFICE .. ..	.. Home Secretary.
INDIA OFFICE .. ..	.. Secretary of State for India.
INLAND REVENUE .. ..	.. Treasury.
LUNACY COMMISSION .. ..	.. Lord Chancellor.
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS..	.. Home Secretary.
MINT .. ..	.. Treasurer.
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE	{ Chancellor of the Exchequer.
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (HOUSE OF LORDS)	{ Lord Chancellor, Clerk of the Parliaments, and Usher of the Black Rod.
PATENT'S OFFICE .. ..	.. Lord Chancellor.
PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE..	.. Paymaster-General.
POOR LAW BOARD .. ..	.. President.
POST OFFICE	{ Postmaster-General and Treasurer.
PRISON DEPARTMENT .. ..	.. Home Secretary.
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.. ..	.. Lord President.
PRIVY SEAL OFFICE .. ..	.. Lord Privy Seal.
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE..	.. Treasury.
RECORD OFFICE .. ..	.. Treasury.
STATIONERY OFFICE .. ..	.. Treasury.
TRADE, BOARD OF .. ..	.. President.
TREASURY .. ..	.. First Lord.
WOODS, OFFICE OF .. ..	.. Treasury.
WORKS, OFFICE OF .. ..	.. Treasury.
WAR DEPARTMENT .. ..	.. Secretary of State for War.
,, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE	.. Adjutant-General.
,, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE	{ Commander in Chief and Secretary.
,, JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE ..	.. Judge-Advocate.
,, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE	{ Quartermaster-General.

TABLE SHEWING THE LIMITS OF AGE PRESCRIBED FOR ADMISSION TO THE VARIOUS CIVIL DEPARTMENTMENTS.

Departments not mentioned in this Table have at present no fixed regulations as to the age of officers on admission.

Note.—It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
ADMIRALTY :—		
Establishment Clerks	17	25*
Temporary Clerks	17	None.
ADMIRALTY (Registry of Court of):—		
Clerks	17	35†
Supplementary Clerks and Clerks in Marshal's Office	17	30
AUDIT OFFICE :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25*
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Messengers	21	35
CHARITY COMMISSION :—		
First and Second Class Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks	18	30
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :—		
Clerks	18	25†
Messengers and Porter	21	35†

* Except in the case of persons temporarily employed who may be nominated if under 30, provided they were under 25 when first temporarily employed.

† Unless the Candidate shall, at the time of his nomination, be acting as a Supplementary Clerk on the Establishment.

‡ For candidates who have been previously in the Public Service the maximum limit shall be considered as extended to five years beyond the ordinary limit, provided the candidate was, when he first entered the Service, under the maximum limit fixed for the situation to which he seeks admittance, and has since served continuously.

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
COLONIAL OFFICE:—		
Clerk	18	25
Ceylon Writers	18	25
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE:—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25*
Temporary Clerks	17	45
COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION ...	18	25
COMMONS, HOUSE OF ...	19	25
COPYHOLD INCLOSURE AND TITHE COMMISSION:—		
Clerks	18	25
Permanent Draughtsmen	—	30
CUSTOMS†:—		
Clerks and Extra Clerks	16	25‡§
Searchers, Landing-waiters, Coast Officers, Gaugers, Tide-waiters, and Weighers ...	20	25‡§
House-keepers and Messengers	21	35||
ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION:—		
Senior Clerks	21	35
Junior Clerks and Temporary Clerks ...	16	25¶

* An extra Clerk would not be ineligible on the score of age for an appointment on the Establishment up to the age of 35 years, provided that he had been admitted as an extra Clerk before the age of 25, and had since served continuously.

† Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

‡ Extra Clerks and Extra Officers, when promoted to the Establishment, to be admitted up to the age of 40 years, provided they were first employed before they reached the age of 25, and they will be entitled to reckon such previous service, provided they have been employed for not less than six months in each year.

§ No person to be admitted from another Public Department who shall have attained the age of 30 years, nor even when over 25 and under 30, unless the party be appointed direct from such department, and shall have been under 25 when first admitted.

|| No person to be admitted who shall have attained the age of 35, although he may be removed from another Public Department.

¶ Candidates who have previously been in the Public Service are eligible for Junior Clerkships until they have attained the age of 30, provided they were under 25 when they entered the Public Service, and have served continuously.

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
EXCHEQUER	17	25*
FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT :—		
Sub-inspectors of Factories	25	40
FOREIGN OFFICE :—		
Clerks	18	24†
Unpaid Attachés	18	25
Consuls	25	50
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE :—		
Clerks	17	25
Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors, and Sorters	17	30‡
Officekeeper and Messengers	25	35
HOME OFFICE	18	25§
INDIA OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25||
Writers	16	26
Door Keepers	—	35¶
Office Porters	18	35¶
House Messengers	—	40
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT** †† :—		
Clerks	16	25
Copying Clerks	16	30

* With power, when a vacancy is filled up by transfer from another department, to extend the maximum to 30, provided the probationer had been appointed to his first office between 17 and 25.

† As regards those who have not a home in London or in the immediate vicinity, the age should be between 20 years complete and 24 years complete.

‡ Indexers or Transcribers may be admitted to Clerkships up to 30, provided they were under 25 when originally appointed. The service must have been continuous.

§ In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

|| An exception being made in favour of persons, being writers, who are eligible if under 30.

¶ Unless already in the Service in some other capacity.

** Any Candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age, will be eligible for examination.

†† A person nominated to this Department who has previously and up to the time of such nomination been in the continuous employment of the Government, his age being at the commencement of such employment between 16 and 25, may be admitted, though his age may exceed 25.

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—<i>cont.</i>		
Temporary Clerks	18	None.
Supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes ...	19	25
Second-class Assistants of Excise ...	19	25
Officekeepers, Messengers, Stampers, and Packers	20	35
LONDON UNIVERSITY	18	25
LUNACY COMMISSION	25	35
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS	17	23*
METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE	17	25
” ” RECEIVER’S OFFICE	17	25
MINT :—		
Establishment Clerks	20	30
Temporary Clerks and Officers of the Operative Department.	20	45
NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE	16	25†
PARLIAMENT OFFICE (House of Lords),		
Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	17	30
PAYMASTER-GENERAL’S OFFICE	18	25
POOR LAW BOARD	18	25
POST OFFICE‡§:—		
Clerks in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and Surveyors’ Stationary Clerks ...	17	24
Clerks in Country Offices	17	28

* Unless the nominee shall be a certificated attorney of one of the Courts of Law at Westminster, or shall have acted for at least seven years next before his application for such office as clerk to the Justices of any Petty Session.

† Candidates who have previously been in some branch of the Public Service to be eligible, if under 27, if their previous service commenced before they were 25.

‡ Candidates for Junior situations in this Department, who have been previously in the Service, are considered to be eligible, so far as their age is concerned, provided that their age did not, when they were first appointed, exceed the maximum age for candidates for the situations to which they may now be nominated.

§ Any candidate presenting himself within one month after attaining the prescribed age will be eligible for examination.

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
POST OFFICE.—<i>cont.</i>		
Letter Carriers in London	18	21*
Auxiliary Letter Carriers in London ...	17	21*
Letter Carriers and Auxiliary Letter Carriers at other places	17	28*
Mail Guards	20	26
Labourers	21	30
PRISONS DEPARTMENT:—		
Clerks	18	40
Stewards	25	42
Schoolmasters	—	—
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE:—		
Supplemental Clerks	18	30
PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE	18	25
QUEEN'S PRISON	16	20
RECORD OFFICE	17	30
REFORMATORIES (OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF)	18	25
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT:—		
Ordinary Clerks	18	30†
Supplementary Clerks, Temporary Clerks, other Parties	17	30†
STATIONERY OFFICE:—		
Ordinary Clerks	17	25
Other Parties	19	40
TRADE, BOARD OF‡:—		
Ordinary Clerks	13	25‡
Supplementary Clerks	17	30

* Candidates for the situations of Letter Carriers in the Metropolitan Offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin will not be passed unless they are 5ft. 5in. in height, and are able to lift two weights of half a hundred weight each.

† In the case of candidates already in the Public Service the maximum is to be 30, provided they were under 25 on first entering the Service.

‡ The limit to be 45 in all cases where there has been any previous Public Service extending beyond a period of five years.

§ Including Registry of Seamen, Registry of Designs, and Registry of Joint Stock Companies.

¶ Persons already in the Public Service may be transferred to the Board of Trade, provided they were, at the time when they first entered the Service, under the maximum age for admission into the class to which they may be transferred.

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
TREASURY :—		
Establishment Clerks	18	25
Clerks in the Solicitor's Office	20	30
Supplementary Clerks	18	25*
WAR DEPARTMENT :—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25†‡
Non Commissioned Officers (nominated to Out-stations or Manufacturing Branches).	—	42
Temporary Clerks	18	40‡
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE :—		
Established Clerks	18	25
Supernumerary Clerks	18	40
COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION :—		
Clerks	—	42
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks	16	23
Temporary Clerks	16	40
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE :—		
Permanent Clerks :—	16	25
Temporary Clerks	16	40
WOODS (OFFICE OF) :—		
Clerks	17	25
WORKS (Office of) :—		
Clerks	18	25
Surveyor's Clerks	18	30

* Unless they have been continuously in the Public Service since they were 25, in which case the maximum may be extended to 30.

† Temporary Clerks are considered eligible up to 30, provided their service commenced before they were 25.

‡ Candidates nominated to Clerkships after having held other situations (not being temporary clerkships) in the Service of the War Office, will only be required to have been within the prescribed limits of age when they first entered the Service.

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
SCOTLAND.		
BOARD OF FISHERIES:—		
Clerks	17	25
Fishery Officers	21	30
BOARD OF SUPERVISION	18	45
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE:—		
Clerks, Transcribers, and Sorters	17	25
Indexers	17	30
QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE	18	28
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, Edinburgh	17	35
IRELAND.		
CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE:—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
CONSTABULARY:—		
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE:—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
RECEIVER'S OFFICE	18	25
CADETS OF CONSTABULARY	18	24
DIRECTORS OF PRISONS (OFFICE OF)		
Clerks	18	25
Draftsmen Clerks	18	35
Assistant Schoolmasters	—	40
Messengers	20	35
DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE:—		
Clerks	18	
Messengers	20	25
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT:—		35
Established Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	18	35
Boys in Office	14	18

LIMITS OF AGE.—*continued.*

Department, and Branch or Class.	Limits of Age.	
	Inferior Limit.	Superior Limit.
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE	18	25
INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS (OFFICE OF):—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
INSPECTORS OF PRISONS (OFFICE OF):—		
Clerks	18	25
Messengers	20	35
LOAN FUND BOARD:—		
Senior Clerks	—	35
Junior Clerks	—	25
Messengers	20	35
PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES (OFFICE OF):—		
Clerks	16*	22
Messengers	20	35
POOR LAW COMMISSION	18	30
REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE	17	25
WAR (Military Offices in Dublin):—		
Permanent Clerks	18	25
Temporary Clerks	18	40

* The Junior Clerk in the Record Branch is not to be under 18.

STANDARDS OF QUALIFICATION FOR THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

Note.—It must be understood that alterations may at any time be made.

ADMIRALTY.

1. *Whitehall Branch.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History. 7. Translation from French. 8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

2. *Somerset House Branch.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 6. Geography. 7. Either (a) translation from Latin or a modern language; (b) the leading points of English or Modern History; or, (c) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

3. *Clerks in Dockyards, Victualling Yards, or Naval Establishments at Home, and Temporary Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping.

ADMIRALTY (REGISTRAR AND MARSHAL OF COURT OF).

1. *Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Précis. 6. One of the following subjects:—(a) Latin or a modern language;* (b) the leading points of English or Modern History; (c) Geography; (d) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

2. *Supplementary Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arith-

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

metic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

AUDIT OFFICE.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. *Précis*.

2. *Messengers*.—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (Elementary).

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Nothing fixed.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. *Précis*. 5. Two at least of the following:—(a) Latin or a Modern Foreign Language;* (b) English History; (c) Elementary Mathematics.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Temporary Clerks.—1. Writing. 2. Copying from MSS.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms). 3. English Composition. 4. *Précis* (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements). 5. Geography. 6. History of England. 7. Latin. 8. French, or another Modern Language.

2. *Office Keeper, Messenger, and Porter*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

1. *Clerks*.—Preliminary Examination.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

(including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers. 4. Geography. 5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination.—1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome. 2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany and Italy. 3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style. 4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy. 5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches.—Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

2. Writers in Ceylon.—Preliminary Examination.—

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. The preparation of a Précis or Abstract of Official Papers. 4. Geography, particularly that of British India and its Dependencies. 5. Translation from one of the following Languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, and Italian—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of these subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

Final Examination.—1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome. 2. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions.—Exercises in English Composition designed to test purity and accuracy of style. 3. Elements of Constitutional and International Law.—Elements of Political Economy. 4. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches.—Accounts and Book-keeping. 5. Geology, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

Gentlemen appointed to Writerships are required, after their arrival at Ceylon, to pass an examination in the Cingalese and Tamul languages before being appointed on the Civil Establishment of the Island; and a further examination, proving a thorough knowledge of those languages, is required for promotion.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION OFFICE.

1. *Permanent Clerks*.—1. Writing. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis.

2. *Temporary Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Elementary Arithmetic. 3. Correspondence.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.*

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Making fair copies from rough notes. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Calculation of percentages. 5. Book-keeping. 6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

COMMONS, HOUSE OF.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. History of England, and of the Constitution. 6. Latin and French.† 7. (*For Committee Clerks*.) The Elements of the Law of Evidence.

COPYHOLD, INCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.

2. *Permanent Draughtsmen*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Land Surveying. 5. Plan Drawing.

CROWN OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

Nothing fixed.

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nothing fixed.

* In *competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary. The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

CUSTOMS.

1. *Clerks in the Solicitor's Office*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin.*

2. *Other Clerks, Extra Clerks; Landing Waiters † Coast Officers; Gaugers*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

3. *Tidewaiters and Weighers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules, and the different Weights and Measures).

4. *Housekeepers and Messengers*.—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules).

DEEDS, REGISTRAR OF, IN MIDDLESEX.

Nothing fixed.

DESIGNS, REGISTRY OF.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Nothing fixed.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin. 8. French, or one other Language.*

EXCHEQUER.

1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping. 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† All Candidates for the Office of Landing Waiter will be required to exhibit somewhat greater proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerks, Extra Clerks, &c., and those nominated to the Office of Landing Waiter at Newhaven, Dover and Folkestone must show some proficiency in French.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Inspectors of Factories.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History. 7. Latin or one modern Foreign Language.* 8. Elements of Political Economy.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

1. *Clerks.*†—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Précis. 3. French.

2. *Unpaid Attachés.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Précis. 3. Geography. 4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed. 5. French.

3. *Paid Attachés.*—1. French. 2. One other Language. 3. International Law. 4. Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political Relations of the several countries in which they have resided; on the internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

4. *Consuls and Vice-Consuls.*—1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Composition, 3. French (written and spoken). 4. The Language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside. 5. British Mercantile and Commercial Law.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

Nothing fixed.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

1. *Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. English History.

2. *Indexers, Transcribers, Statistical Abstractors and Sorters.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subjects above mentioned, they will each be examined in German also.

3. *Office Keepers and Messengers*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Nothing fixed.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin.* 7. French.*

INDIA OFFICE.

1. *Established Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.† 5. Geography. 6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee). 7. Latin or one Modern Foreign Language (at the option of the Nominee).

2. *Writers*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. 6. History.

3. *Doorkeeper, Office Porter, Messenger*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

INLAND REVENUE.

1. *Clerks in the Secretary's Office‡ and in the Legacy Duty Office*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. History of the British Empire.

2. *Clerks in the Solicitor's Office in London*.§—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Deci-

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† For the Department of the Accountant-General or Auditor, the "Elements of Book-keeping" may be substituted for Précis writing.

‡ "The examination, as regards history, geography, correspondence, and the other heads, would extend much further than is thought necessary in the case of clerks in offices of account and receipt, and would be such as to ascertain whether or not the person had received such an education as would qualify him, after experience in the various business of the office, to be employed in duties of a superior description."

§ For clerks in the solicitors' offices, Dublin and Edinburgh, the examination is the same as that for the Secretary's office, with the addition of Latin.

mal Fractions). 3. English composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.

3. *Clerks in offices of Receipt and Account; and supernumerary Surveyors of Taxes.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography. 6. History of the British Empire.

4. *Copying Clerks and Temporary Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

5. *Second-Class Assistants of Excise.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

6. *Stampers, Packers, Office Keepers and Messengers.*—1. Reading. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY.

(The same as for "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

LAND REVENUE RECORD OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.

LORDS, HOUSE OF.

(See Parliament Office.)

LUNACY COMMISSION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis.

METROPOLIS ROADS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

METROPOLITAN BUILDINGS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (first four rules, with Reduction and Proportion).
3. English Composition.
4. Either (a) Geography; (b) English History; (c) Latin or a modern Foreign Language.*
5. Criminal Law (*if the Candidate be a Certificated Attorney or Justices' Clerk at Petty Sessions.*)

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.
4. English Composition.
5. English Geography.
6. History of the British Empire.
7. French.*

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

- Office of Receiver of Police.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. English Geography. 5. History of the British Empire.

MINT.

1. *Establishment Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Preparation of Tabular Statements. 6. Either of the following (a) History of England; (b) Political Economy, so far as it relates to Money and Coinage; (c) Elements of Mechanical Science; (d) Elements of Chemistry.

2. *Junior Assayers, Junior Superintendents in the Melting and Coining rooms, and others belonging to the same Class.*†—

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.

3. *Temporary Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† These must also possess the requisite technical knowledge.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Geography. 5. History.

PARLIAMENT OFFICE.

(House of Lords.)

Clerks and Temporary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. The power of accurate comparison of Copies with Originals. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. History of England and of the Constitution. 6. Latin or French translation.

In case of a competition after the Candidates have passed the preliminary examination as above, one subject out of each of the following groups :—

Group 1.—(a) English History (including that of the Constitution of Parliament); (b) English Composition (including the power of drawing up Legal Instruments or Clauses of a Bill).

Group 2.—(c) Classics; (d) Mathematics; (e) Moral and Mental Philosophy and Political Economy.

PATENTS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Purchase of Stock, and Exchange). 3. Book-keeping. 4. Précis. 5. One dead or modern Language.*

POOR LAW BOARD.

1. *Superior Clerks.*†—1. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Composition.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† Candidates for clerkships of the Superior class should be examined with a view to ascertain that they have received a liberal education and are personally intelligent. We do not desire to lay down any minute rules as to the manner of this examination, which may, to a certain extent, be made to depend upon the nature of the candidate's previous studies."—(Viscount Courtenay to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

2. Supplementary Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis.

POST OFFICE.

1. Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (3rd Class).—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.

2. Clerks, Supplementary Clerks, and Temporary Extra Clerks, in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, Surveyor's Stationary Clerks, and Clerks in the Solicitor's Office (4th Class).—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).

3. Clerks in Country Offices.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

4. Letter Carriers, Auxiliary Letter Carriers, and Mail Guards.—1. Writing from Dictation.* 2. Reading Manuscript. 3. Arithmetic (elementary).

PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

1. Clerks.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including the Rule of Three and Practice and the Arithmetical Tables).

2. Stewards.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (elementary).

3. Schoolmasters.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Reading. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Grammar and English Language. 5. Religious Knowledge (the Bible). 6. School Management. 7. Two at least of the following, at the option of the Candidate:—(a) English History; (b) Geography; (c) Elements of Geometry, or of some branch of Mathematics; (d) Latin.†

* The examinations for Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, although educational acquirements are considered of less consequence than activity.

† In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Supplemental Clerks.—1. Exercises in Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Accuracy in copying French and English. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. English Composition.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE

Nothing fixed.

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying from MSS. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

QUEEN'S PRISON.

1. Exercises designed to test handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.) 3. English Composition.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

RECORD OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History of England. 7. Latin (translation). 8. French (translation).

REFORMATORIES, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. English Composition.

SCIENCE AND ART, DEPARTMENT OF.

1. *Ordinary Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

2. *Supplementary Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three). 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar Fractions). 3. English Composition.

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

(The same as "Supplementary Clerks" in the Board of Trade.)

TRADE, BOARD OF.

1. *Ordinary Clerks.**—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Translation from one Ancient or Modern Foreign Language.

2. *Supplementary Clerks.**—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Transcribing. 3. Arithmetic (the first four rules, with Practice and the Rule of Three.) 4. Grammatical structure of sentences of a simple character.

TREASURY.

1. *Establishment Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis. 4. Geography. 5. History of England. 6. First Three Books of Euclid. 7. Translation from one of the following languages,—Latin, French, German or Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

2. *Clerks in the Solicitor's Office.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law. 5. Conveyancing.

3. *Supplementary Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).

WAR DEPARTMENT.

1. *Permanent Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including

* "My Lords would also be glad to receive a report of the Candidate's proficiency in any other subject or subjects, to be selected by him, in which he may desire to be examined."—(James Booth, Esq., to the Civil Service Commissioners.)

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

2. *Permanent Clerks at Out-Station.*—[Clerks in Military Store Service, Clerks in Royal Engineers' Offices, and Clerks in Barrack Offices.] 1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Geography. 4. History.

3. *Clerks at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and at the Manufacturing Branches of the War Department.*†—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (the ordinary rules, including Avoirdupois Table). 3. Timber Measurement. 4. Correspondence. 5. The distinguishing Characteristics of the Materials used in the Service, and the Mode of Computation employed for each.

4. *Clerks at Out-stations and temporary Clerks, at the Royal Gun Factories (when they are Non-commissioned Officers of the Line).*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence.

5. *Temporary Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Orthography, and Grammatical correctness. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

1. *Permanent Clerks.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

2. *Supernumerary Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Correspondence.

3. *Clerk to the Council of Military Education.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

† On account of the peculiar knowledge required from Candidates for these Clerkships, "It has for the present been decided that Non-commissioned Officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners alone shall be admitted as competitors."

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. *Permanent Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography.
6. English History.
2. *Extra Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S-OFFICE.

- Clerks and Temporary Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic. 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Geography.
 6. History.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying.

COMMISSARIAT.

1. Dictation. 2. Book-keeping, Double Entry, and Exchange Operations. 3. English Composition. 4. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Political Economy. 8. French.

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis.
4. English History. 5. Translation from either French or Latin.
2. *Clerks to Surveyors of Forests*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping.
4. Correspondence. 5. Copying a Plan. 6. Measuring with a Chain.

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (Principles of).
4. Correspondence. 5. Précis.

DEPARTMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

BOARD OF FISHERIES.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (first four rules and Rule of Three). 3. Book-keeping by Single Entry. 4. Correspondence.

2. *Fishery Officers*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (the first four rules and Cask Mensuration). 3. Correspondence.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 3. Correspondence. 4. Geography. 5. English History.

DIRECTORS OF PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

Nothing fixed.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting, Punctuation, and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. 3. Calculation of Percentages. 4. English Grammar. 5. Correspondence. 6. *Précis*, and the preparation of Schedules.

2. *Transcribers, Sorters and Indexers*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Copying. 3. English Composition.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' REGISTRY OFFICE.

(The same as for Supplementary Clerks, Board of Trade.)

LUNACY BOARD.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Book-keeping by Single Entry.

NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES, COMMISSIONERS OF.

Nothing fixed.

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition. 4. Geography. 5. English History. 6. Latin, or one modern Foreign Language.*

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

Assistant Practical Astronomer.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Algebra. 5. Plane Trigonometry. 6. Translation from Latin, French, or German.

SASINE OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

DEPARTMENTS IN IRELAND.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS COMMISSION.

Nothing fixed.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

1. *Clerks.*—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Correspondence. 5. Précis. 6. Geography. 7. History.

2. *Clerks in Fines and Penalties Office.*—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to Translation.

(including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography.

3. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

CONSTABULARY.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.—1. *Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography.

2. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping by Double Entry. 4. English Composition. 5. Geography.

Cadets of Constabulary.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Percentages). 3. English Composition. 4. Geography (especially that of Ireland).

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis.

2. *Assistant Schoolmasters*.—1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 2. English Grammar. 3. Geography. 4. History. 5. School Management.

3. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1. *Clerks in Divisional Offices*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis. 4. French.

2. *Clerks in Receiver's Office*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping. 4. Précis.

3. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

EDUCATION OFFICE.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthography. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Calculation of Per-centages. 4. Book-keeping by Double Entry (for Financial Department). 5. English Grammar. 6. English Composition. 7. Précis. 8. Geography. 9. Euclid (first three books). 10. French.* 11. History of English Literature.

2. *Boys in Office*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping (General Principles). 4. English Composition. 5. English Grammar. 6. Geography of Great Britain and Ireland.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis. 5. Geography of the British Isles.

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, OFFICE OF.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis.

2. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS, OFFICE OF.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Correspondence. 4. Précis.

2. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF.

Nothing fixed.

LOAN FUND BOARD.

1. *Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Précis.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

2. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

PAYMASTERS OF CIVIL SERVICES, OFFICE OF.

1. *Clerks in Pay Office*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Book-keeping.

2. *Clerks in Record Office*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. Surveying. 4. Book-keeping. 5. Irish and English History. 6. Latin.* 7. French.*

3. *Messengers*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary).

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

Extra Clerks.—1. Exercises designed to test Handwriting and Orthograpay. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 4. English Composition. 5. Précis. 6. Geography of the British Islands.

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

Nothing fixed.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE.

1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Copying. 3. Arithmetic (elementary). 4. English composition.

WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Military Offices in Dublin.—1. *Permanent Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions). 3. English Composition. 4. Précis. 5. Geography. 6. History. 7. Latin, or one Foreign Language.*

2. *Temporary Clerks*.—1. Writing from Dictation. 2. Arithmetic (elementary). 3. Correspondence.

* In examinations which are not competitive the exercises in Languages are restricted to translation.

SALARIES.

ADMIRALTY.

WHITEHALL BRANCH.

Department of the Secretary.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£1000
First Class Clerks,...	from	£600, rising	£20 a year to			850
Second do.		350,	...	15	...	550
Third Class Clerks, 1st sec.		250,	...	10	...	350
do. 2nd sec.		100,	...	10	...	210
Messengers	...	...	72,	...	...	200

Department of the Surveyor.

First Class Clerks,	...	from	£670, rising	£20 a year to	£800
Second do.	...	...	315,	15	500
Third do.	...	...	90,	10	800

SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

Department of the Accountant General.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	£850
First Class, 1st sec...	...	£670, rising	£20 a year to	800	
do. 2nd sec...	...	520,	20	650	
Second Class...	...	315,	15	500	
Third Class ...	...	90,	10	300	

Storekeeper General.

First Class, 1st sec. ...	...	£670, rising	£20 a year to	£800
do. 2nd sec....	...	520, ...	20 ...	650
Second Class...	...	315, ..	15 ...	500
Third Class ...	...	90, ...	10 ...	300

Department of the Comptroller of Victualling and Transports.

First Class, 1st sec...	...	£670, rising	£20 a year to	£800
do. 2nd sec....	...	520, ...	20	650
Second Class...	...	315, ...	15	500
Third Class ...	...	90, ...	10	300

Department of the Medical Director General.

First Class	...	...	£670, rising	£20 a year to	£800
Second Class	...	...	315, ...	15 ...	500
Third Class	...	...	90, ...	10 ...	300

Messengers for the five principal offices ... £70 to £150

ADMIRALTY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	£500
Second Class Clerks	300
3 Third do.	670
Messenger	60
6 Supplementary Clerks	590

ADMIRALTY MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Clerk	£165
Supplementary Clerk	100
Messenger	40

AUDIT OFFICE.

Senior Examiners, First class	£400, rising £15 a year to £500
Do. Second class	300, ... 10 ... 350
Junior Examiners	150, ... 10 ... 250
Assistant do.	90, ... 10 ... 140
Temporary Clerks	100 to 260
Head Messenger ... ..	... 140
Messengers	65 to 90

BRITISH MUSEUM.

First Class Assistants	£210, rising £10 a year to £300
Second do.	150, ... 10 ... 200
Transcribers... ..	90, ... 5 ... 150
First Class Attendants	100, ... 5 ... 120
Second Class do.	80, ... 4 ... 100
Third do. do.	60, ... 3 ... 80

CHARITABLE TRUSTS COMMISSION.

First Class Clerks	£300, rising £15 a year to £500
Second do.	160, ... 10 ... 280
Third do.	90, .. 10 ... 150

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

First Class Clerks	£350 to £450
Second do.	220 ... 350
Third do.	90 ... 200
Temporary Clerks ... ..	... 100
Messengers	70 ... 90

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Senior Clerks	£200, rising £15 a year to £300
Junior do.	100, ... 10 ... 200
Office Keeper ... ..	... 100
Messengers	60, ... £2 10s. ... 80
Porter and Messenger	60, ... 2 10s. ... 80

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£1000
Junior Clerks	...	...	£700, rising	£25 a year to	1000	
Assistant do.	...	...	850,	20	...	600
Junior do.	...	...	160,	15	...	300
do. do.	...	...	100,	15	...	150

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.

Examiners	...	...	£300, rising £20 a year to	£600
Clerks	..	...	100, ... 5 or 10	800
Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools			£200 to	600

Travelling and personal expenses allowed.

COMMONS (HOUSE OF).

Department of the Clerk of the House.

The Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£2000
The Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1750
Second Clerk Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	1250

The Clerks:—

Principal Clerks	...	...	£850, rising	£25 a year to	1000
Senior do.	...	...	650, ...	15 ...	800
Assistant do.	...	...	300, ...	15 ...	600
Junior do.	...	...	100, ...	10 ...	250

COPYHOLD, ENCLOSURE, AND TITHE COMMISSION.

Board Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£681 5s.
Clerks of the First Class	...	...	£300, rising	£20 a year to	500	
do. Second do.	...	...	100,	10	...	300
Messengers	...	...	...	...	...	80

CROWN OFFICE, QUEEN'S BENCH.

Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	£190 to £600
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	50

CUSTOMS.

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Principal Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£500 to £600
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	80 ... 500

CLERKS FOR GENERAL DUTY.

First Class	...	...	£240, rising	£10 a year to	£300
Second do.	...	...	170, ...	10 ...	230
Third do.	...	...	100, ...	10 ...	160
Extra do.	...	...	...	...	80

CUSTOMS.—*continued.*

LANDING WAITERS.

First Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£400
Second do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
Third do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Fourth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Fifth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sixth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160

COAST OFFICERS.—*See Landing Waiters.*

GAUGERS.

Inspectors ...	...	..	...	...	...	£400 to £500
First Class ...	...	..	...	...	...	350
Second do. ...	...	..	...	...	...	300
Third do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Fourth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Fifth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Sixth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	125

TIDE WAITERS.

Three classes, and one shilling a day when employed,
 from £55 to £75

WEIGHERS.

Three classes, and one shilling a day when employed,
 from £48 to £58

MESSENGERS.

Three classes, from £70 to £80
 Housekeeper and Storekeeper 260

REGISTRY OF DESIGNS.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£200
Clerks, from...	...	...	...	...	...	£120 to 150
Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	70

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

First Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	£450
Second do. from	...	...	...	...	...	£200 to 250
Third do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	80 ... 140
Messengers ...	...	...	...	...	...	80

EXCHEQUER.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£900
Accountant ...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Clerks, from...	...	...	...	...	...	£140 to 350

EXCHEQUER.—continued.**OFFICE FOR ISSUING EXCHEQUER BILLS.**

Senior Clerk...	...	...	...	...	...	£600
First Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	800
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	250

OFFICE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	£450
Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	186
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	75

FACTORY INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors, including Travelling Expenses and Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	£1000
Sub-inspectors, with allowances for Travelling, &c.	£300 to 350					
Clerk of Factory Office	...	...	...	...	...	255
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	70

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£1250
Senior Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	£700 to 1000
Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	...	550 ... 650
First Class Junior	...	...	...	...	...	850 ... 545
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	150 ... 800
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	100 ... 150

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	£1000
First Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	300
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	120
Temporary Clerks, average	...	...	...	...	...	41
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	75

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£600 to £800
Inspectors of Registration,	£300, rising £20 a year to					500
Superintendents	...	...	400,	...	20	600
Senior Clerks	...	...	250,	...	15	850
Assistant do.	...	...	160,	...	10	240
Junior do.	...	...	80,	...	10	150
Transcribers, partly task work, partly day work, average						135
Indexers, do. do. do.						180
Office Keeper	...	...	...	...	...	120
7 Messengers	...	...	...	...	...	544

HOME OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	£1000
Senior Clerks,	...	...	£600, rising	£20 a year to	...	800
First Class Junior	...	...	350,	...	15	545
Second do.	...	...	150,	...	10	300

INDIA OFFICE.

Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	£80 to £800
Superintendent of Writers	...	...	...	...	...	500
Writers	...	...	...	...	80	200
Doorkeepers	...	...	...	...	140	250
Office Porters	...	...	...	...	90	141
Messengers...	...	...	...	...	80	130

INLAND REVENUE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

First Class	...	...	£450, rising	£20 a year to	£550
Second do.	...	...	350,	10	450
Third do.	...	...	250,	10	350
Fourth do.	...	...	150,	10	250
Fifth do.	...	...	90,	10	150

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

First Class	...	...	£500, rising	£20 a year to	£600
Second do.	...	...	300,	20	400
Third do.	...	...	200,	15	290
Fourth do.	...	...	150,	10	190
Fifth do.	...	...	100,	10	140

LEGACY DUTY OFFICE.

Chief Clerk, ...	...	...	£600, rising	£50 a year to	£800
do. Superintendents	...	...	450,	20	550
Superintendents, 1st Class...	...	...	400,	10	450
Examiners	...	...	320,	10	370
Assistant do.	...	...	250,	10	300
Superintendents, 2nd Class	...	...	200,	10	240
Clerks, 2nd Class	...	...	150,	10	200
do. 3rd do.	...	...	90,	10	140

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	£500, rising	£20 a year to	£600
Clerks, 1st Class	...	...	350,	20	450
do. 2nd do.	...	...	250,	20	350
do. 3rd do.	...	...	150,	10	250
do. 4th do.	...	...	90,	10	150

INLAND REVENUE.—*continued.*

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Principal Accountants	...	£500, rising	£10 a year to	£550
First Class Clerks	...	400, ...	10 ...	450
Second do.	...	300, ...	10 ...	350
Third do.	...	200, ...	10 ...	250
Fourth do.	...	140, ...	10 ...	190
Fifth do.	...	90, ...	5 ...	180

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Inspector General	£800, rising	£100 every 5 years to	£1000
Assistant Inspector	...	£500, rising	£20 a year to 650
Clerks, 1st Class	...	800, ...	20 ... 450
do. 2nd do.	...	200, ...	10 ... 300
do. 3rd do.	...	130, ...	10 ... 180
do. 4th do.	...	90, ...	10 ... 130
Inspectors of Taxes	...	...	... £500
Clerks to do.	...	...	... £90 to 350

SURVEYORS OF TAXES.

First Class	...	...	...	...	£460
Second do.	...	...	...	...	400
Third do.	...	...	...	...	340
Fourth do.	...	...	...	...	280
Fifth do.	...	...	...	...	230
Sixth do.	...	...	...	...	190
Seventh do.	...	...	...	...	165
Supernumerary Surveyors	...	...	...	£90 to	120
Messengers	...	...	...	70 ...	120
Stampers	...	...	...	75 ...	100
Office Keeper	...	...	...	...	160

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES REGISTRY.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	£200 to £300
Senior Clerks	...	...	...	...	150 ... 200
Clerks	...	...	...	...	80 ... 150
Office Keeper	...	...	...	...	80

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Clerk to the Senate	...	...	...	...	£300
Office Keeper	..	...	...	...	100
Messengers	...	...	...	... 24s. per week	

LUNACY COMMISSION.

Clerks	...	...	...	...	£90 to £200
Messenger	...	...	...	...	60

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

First Clerks...	...	...	£250, rising £20 a year to £500	
Second do.	140, ... 10	800
Assistant	75, ... 5	100

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE.

Clerks	£105 to £500
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METROPOLITAN POLICE RECEIVER'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks	£120 to £500
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MINT.

Senior Clerks	£200, rising £10 a year to £400	
Junior do.	100, ... 10	200
3 Messengers	260

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	£600, rising £20 a year to £650	
Principal Clerks	...	...	420, ... 20	550
Senior Clerks	...	...	300, ... 15	400
Assistant Senior	...	...	200, ... 10	280
Junior Clerks	...	...	140, ... 10	180
Assistant do.	...	...	80, ... 10	130
Principal Clerk, Check Depart.	500;	...	20	600
5 Messengers and Housekeeper	...	...	...	462

PATENTS OFFICE.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	£492
Second and Third Clerks, each	...	...	...	...	298
Fourth	...	...	...	...	200
Fifth	...	...	...	...	152
Sixth ...	...	...	...	...	132

SPECIFICATION DIVISION.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	£350
First and Second Clerks	...	...	...	...	283
Third...	...	...	...	...	223
Fourth	...	...	...	...	152
Fifth ...	...	...	...	...	122

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

First Class, 1st sec.	...	£670, rising £25 a year to £800	
do. 2nd do. ...	...	520, ... 20	650
Second Class...	...	315, ... 15	500
Third do. 1st sec.	...	200, ... 10	300
do. do. 2nd do.	...	100, ... 10	190
Temporary Clerks	...	...	£100 to 120
Messengers	...	...	80 ... 110

POOR LAW BOARD.

Chief Clerk for Correspondence	...	...	...	£620
do. do. for Office Management	...	...	...	620
Clerks, First Class, Sen. Div.	£400, rising	£20 a year to	500	
do. do. do. Jun. do.	375, ...	...	385	
do. Second do. Sen. do.	140, ...	10 ...	300	
do. do. do. Jun. do.	...	...	250	
do. Third do. Sen. do.	210, ...	10 ...	240	
do. do. do. Jun. do.	165, ...	10 ...	180	
Supplementary Clerks	...	...	£90 to	130
Messengers	...	...	67 ...	85

POST OFFICE,

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

First Class	...	...	£400, rising	£20 a year to	£500
Second do.	...	...	260, ...	15 ...	380
Third do.	...	...	120, ...	10 ...	240
Fourth do.	...	...	80, ...	5 ...	150

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	£650
First Class	...	...	£400, rising	£20 a year to	600
Second do.	...	...	260, ...	15 ...	380
Third do.	...	...	120, ...	10 ...	240
Supplementary	...	...	80, ...	5 ...	150

MAIL OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	...	...	£400, rising	£15 a year to	£500
First Class	...	...	260, ...	10 ...	350
Second do.	...	...	180, ...	7 10s. ...	240
Third do.	...	...	80, ...	5 ...	100

TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Superintending Senior Clerk	£260, rising	£10 a year to	£350
Clerks, from	...	...	£60 to 150

RECEIVER AND ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

First Class	...	...	£260, rising	£10 a year to	£350
Second do.	...	...	180, ...	7 10s. ...	240
Third do.	...	...	80, ...	5 ...	150

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

See the above.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.

See the above.

Sorters, Letter Carriers, and Messengers from 18s. to £2 10s.
per week.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

Chief Clerk...	...	...	...	...	...	£1045
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	£290 to 670
Supplementary	...	...	...	...	...	100 ... 180
Messengers...	...	...	...	...	...	85 ... 140

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN OFFICE.

Clerk	£200
Messenger	60

QUEEN'S PRISON.

Clerks	£85 to £210
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QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	£550
Other Clerks	£95 to 435

RECORD OFFICE.

Assistant Keepers, 1st Class	£400, rising £20 a year to £600					
do. 2nd do. Sen.	250, ...	15	...	400		
do. do. Jun.	250, ...	15	...	350		
Clerks ...	...	100, ...	10	...	200	

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£375
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	215
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	90
4 Messengers	...	...	...	...	...	800

SEAMEN'S REGISTRY OFFICE.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	£400, rising £25 a year to £550			
First Class	...	...	350, ...	20	...	500
Second do.	...	...	200, ...	15	...	350
Third do.	...	...	100, ...	5	...	150
Messengers	...	...	70, ...	5	...	90

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	£550, rising £25 a year to £700			
First Class	...	...	375, ...	20	...	500
Second do.	...	...	260, ...	15	...	360
Third do.	...	...	160, ...	10	...	250
Fourth do.	...	...	90, ...	10	...	150
Messengers	...	...	70, ...	2	...	80

TRADE, BOARD OF.

First Class Clerks	...	...	£450, rising £25 a year to £600	
Senior Clerks	...	...	300, ... 25	500
Second Class...	...	...	800, ... 20	450
Third do.	...	...	100, ... 15	300

Supplementary :—

Seniors	...	...	150, ... 10	300
Juniors	...	...	100, ... 5	150

TREASURY.

First Class Clerks	...	...	£700, rising £25 a year to £900	
Second do.	...	...	350, ... 20	600
Third do.	...	...	100, ... 15	250
Supplementary Clerks	...	...	...	£120 to 500
Messengers	80 ... 150
Superintendent to do.	200

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Clerks	£195 to £625
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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Permanent Clerks.

First Class, 1st sec.	£670, rising £25 a year to £800	
Do. 2nd do.	...	...	520, ... 20	650
Second Class...	...	...	315, ... 15	500
Third do.	...	...	100, ... 10	300
Messengers, First Class	...	...	...	£100 to 120
Do. Second do.	...	...	...	90 to 100
Do. Third do.	...	...	...	80 to 90

Clerks at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and at the manufacturing branches of the War Department.

Principal Clerk	...	...	£300, rising £15 a year to £400	
Clerks, First Class	...	...	230, ... 10	280
Do. Second do.	...	...	170, ... 5	220
Do. Third do.	...	...	90, ... 5	160

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

Clerks, First Class	...	...	£500, rising £20 a year to £700	
Do. Second do.	...	...	300, ... 15	500
Do. Third do.	...	...	90, ... 10	300
Supernumerary	...	...	...	120
5 Messengers	...	...	...	455

WAR DEPARTMENT.—*continued.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	£420, rising £15 a year to £500
First Class	320, ... 15 ... 400
Second do.	220, ... 10 ... 300
Third do.	90, ... 10 ... 200
Temporary ... ..	... .. 120

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	£500, rising £20 a year to £600
First Class	320, ... 15 ... 400
Second do.	220, ... 10 ... 300
Third do.	90, ... 10 ... 200
Temporary ... ..	... .. 120
4 Messengers ... ..	... .. 318

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Clerk	£375
Do.	250
Do.	£90, rising £10 a year to 200

MILITARY STORES—*Home Station.*

First Class	£210
Second do.	110

*(Varying according to Station.)**Military Stores Abroad.*

Clerks	£90 to £220
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(Varying according to Station.)

ROYAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Clerks of Works	£100 to £300
Clerks	80 to 270

WOODS, OFFICE OF.

Principal Clerks	£600 to £700
Senior do.	400 to 500
Assistant do.	250 to 350
Junior do.	90 to 200
Supplementary	110 to 180
Messengers	85 to 100

WORKS, OFFICE OF.

2 First Class	£1220
8 Second do.	809
12 Junior do.	1428
Supplementary	£100 to 140

DEPARTMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

BOARD OF FISHERIES.

First Clerk	£250
Second do.	150
Third do.	110
Fourth do.	80
Officers	£70 to 150

GENERAL REGISTRAR OFFICE.

Registrar General	£400
Chief Clerk	150
Senior do.	140
Junior do.	95
Messenger	10

LUNACY BOARD.

Commissioners	£1000
Deputy do.	500
Clerk	150
Extra do.	100
Messenger	52

QUEEN'S AND LORD TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	£550
9 Clerks	£95 to 450

DEPARTMENTS IN IRELAND.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Chief Clerk	£700 to £850
First Class	500 to 650
Second do.	800 to 450
Third do.	90 to 280
Messengers	60 to 100

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE.

First Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£150
Second do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	120

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Register General ...	...	...	...	...	...	£800
First Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Junior Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	£90 to 150
Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	52

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, OFFICE OF.

Inspectors (exclusive of Travelling Expenses) ...	...	...	...	...	...	£900
First Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Second do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Messenger ...	...	...	...	...	...	52

JUDGMENTS, OFFICE FOR REGISTRATION OF.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£350
Second do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	£120 to 150
Writing Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Searching do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	100

PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, OFFICE OF.

Principal Clerk and Cashier ...	...	...	...	...	...	£700
Accountants ...	...	...	...	...	...	£500 to 600
Assistant do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	850 to 450
Do. Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	200 to 350
Junior do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	90 to 180
Messengers ...	...	...	...	...	...	60 to 75

POOR LAW COMMISSION.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£650
First Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	£395 to 475
Second do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	230 to 235
Third do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Fourth do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Messengers ...	...	...	...	...	...	41 to 65

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.

Chief Clerk ...	...	...	...	...	...	£420
First Class Clerks ...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Second do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	£210 to 250
Third do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	140 to 150

REGISTRY OF DEEDS OFFICE.

Registrar	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1200
First Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	...	£250 to 800

WAR DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	£191
Assistant do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

OFFICE OF GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING IN IRELAND.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	£305
Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	83

OFFICE OF DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL.

First Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	£305
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	£160 to 250
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 to 150
Extra do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

OFFICE OF DEPUTY QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	...	...	£388
Second do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	£160 to 250
Third do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 to 150
Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Messenger	...	...	...	...	...	...	54

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

It has been thought advisable to divide the Examination Papers into two parts. Part I, containing those on Orthography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, English History, English Composition, Précis, French and Latin. A knowledge of these subjects will enable a Candidate to pass, with scarcely an exception, in any branch of the Civil Service.

The character of the examination in the above subjects, is dwelt upon in the "GENERAL REMARKS ON THE EXAMINATIONS."

In Part II, Examination Papers are given on the subjects required for particular offices, as well as those on the Languages which may be substituted, (at the option of the Candidate,) for Latin or French (see "QUALIFICATIONS").

These Examination Papers are selected from the Third Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, and are, therefore, in the latest form in which the questions are given. Care has also been taken to select an Examination Paper, on every subject prescribed in the Qualifications.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL EXERCISES.

(Set only to Candidates for Clerkships, and similar positions.)

(Time allowed, 1½ hour.)

Copy the following passage clearly and legibly, correcting mistakes of spelling and grammar, but not otherwise altering either the words, or their order.

The grate leeding feature of that sistem of internal administration which owes its orrigin to the Marques Cornwallis, consists in the totall seperation of the too dipartments of justice and revinue, by dipriving the collector of all authorety as judge and majestrate, and vesting it in the hands of a destinct functionery. To this may be added the intire subversion of evry native instetution, the transfer of the property in the soile to a destinct class of pursons, dignified with the apelation of *Zemindars*; tha ovarthrow of all hereddetary jurissdictions, the abbolition of all hereddetary offices, and the remooval as much as posible out of the hands of the natives of evry species of powar and influence. According to the anchient custems of this country, as they prevaled under the rule of the *Mogul* dynasty, the oficer to whom was committed the charge of administering the revinue in evry distrect, was (by whatever title recognised) vested with extensive juidicial authorety. It was his business, in an espescial maner, to hear and to ditermine all disputes arrising out of the colection of the land-tax; to defend the *rayets* or cultevaters against the tyranny of his own oficers, and to cause restetution to be made whenever he saw reeson to bilieve that more than the estabblished ammount had been exacted from them. Both the titles of these functioneries, and the extent of there jurissdiction, necessarilly varied in diffrent parts of India; but there powar, whether it extended over a province, a portion of provvince, or a singal vilage, was evry were in effect the same. But the most remarkeble of all the native instetutions was perhapps the *Punchayet*. This was an assembly of a certain number of the inhabbitents, bfore whom parties maintaining a despute with one another pleaded there own cause, and who, like an English juery, herd both sides paciently, and then gave a dicision, according to there own views of the case.

(N.B.—The words printed in *Italics* do not require correction.)

EXERCISES IN WRITING FROM DICTATION.

[N.B. In writing from Dictation, Candidates are cautioned by a notice printed at the top of the paper on which they write, that "attention should be paid to clear and legible handwriting, to correct spelling, and to proper punctuation."

The following extract from a memorandum sent to examiners in the country will show the method pursued in Dictating.

"The examiner is requested to read the printed paper headed "Dictation," at first—so that the Candidate may gather its general purport: a second time, slowly—that he may have ample time to write it down: a third time—that he may have an opportunity of correcting and punctuating what he has written. Ruled lines should not be allowed."]

PASSAGES USED IN THE EXAMINATION OF TIDEWAITERS, WEIGHERS, LETTER-CARRIERS,* &c.

In some parts of London, the streets are wide, straight, and regular; but in others, especially in the older parts, they are narrow and winding. There is the same variety in the appearance of the houses, which, in some quarters of the city, are large, handsome, and well-built, while in others they are small and mean. Two or three of the bridges are very beautiful, and present a noble appearance when seen from one of the river steamers. But the glory of London consists in its parks, which are more beautiful than anything of the kind which can be seen in any of the capital cities of foreign countries. They are planted with trees, and some of them contain pieces of water. On a fine evening you may see people of all ages, men, women, and children, collected in the parks to refresh themselves after the labours of the day.

PASSAGES USED IN THE EXAMINATION OF CLERKS, AND SIMILAR OFFICERS.

These apparently trivial observations seem to take away from the dignity of writing, and therefore are never communicated without hesitation. But it must be remembered that life consists not of a series of illustrious actions or elegant

* The passages now used in the examination of Letter-carriers and Mail-Guards are restricted to "three or four lines" in length.

enjoyments; the greater part of our time passes in compliance with necessities, in the performance of daily duties, in removing small inconveniences, or in procuring petty pleasures. The manners of a people are not to be judged of in the schools of learning or the palaces of greatness, where the national character is obscured or obliterated by travel or instruction, by philosophy or vanity: nor is public happiness to be estimated by the assemblies of the gay or the banquets of the rich. The great mass of nations is neither rich nor gay: those whose aggregate constitutes the people are found in the streets and villages, in the shops and farms; and from them, collectively considered, must the measure of general prosperity be taken. According as they approach to delicacy a nation is refined; and when their conveniences are multiplied, a nation, at least, a commercial nation, must be denominated wealthy.

ARITHMETIC.

ADDITION.

Set to all Candidates who are required to show a knowledge of Arithmetic, with the exception of Tidewaiters, Weighers, Letter Carriers, Mail Guards and Messengers.

(Time allowed, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.)

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
134	6	6	8204	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7319	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
232	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	211	6	8	1211	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1067	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7743	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3144	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4032	12	1	6917	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2376	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
9416	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14376	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	163	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
28731	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2371	11	9	12345	7	4
1279	8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21309	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4610	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4610	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1528	3	6	109	19	10
752	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6408	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4321	18	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
7187	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	8411	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	38925	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
9312	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5298	4	9	8411	1	5
13257	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	10486	3	5	1528	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3276	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	631	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6418	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
46	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	691	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1140	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1287	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1414	12	4	6678	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4917	10	8	5016	18	2	3198	10	8
147	0	6½	8756	14	9½	5618	15	5½
360	5	5	56	4	10½	25976	2	5
1379	17	2½	616	3	7½	6549	3	3½
9	9	10½	1189	2	3½	7530	4	4½
1340	16	9¼	401	3	6½	5811	5	5½
906	10	7½	7116	15	7¾	756	2	2½
2222	5	1	917	18	8	76	11	10

It is important the addition should be quite correct.

*Set to Temporary Clerks in the War Department, Post Office
Provincial Clerks, Tidewaiters and Weighers.*

1. Add together—

34689104
83674823
97615307
41923584
76325918
67431297
93206140
72169837

Insert the answer

2. Add together—

£ s. d.
7089 14 5½
508 3 9
2580 6 10½
47 15 8½
3401 11 7
65 5 5½
7019 12 10
9320 16 9½

Insert the answer

3. From 4723698007
Take 494789127

Insert the answer

£ s. d.
397612 4 5½
Take 78360 16 9½

Insert the answer

*The working of the following questions as well as the answers
is to be shown up.*

5. Multiply 46054 by 78.
6. Multiply 247003 by 6020.
7. Multiply 9,043*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.* by 6.
8. Multiply 401*l.* 11*s.* 9½*d.* by 34.

9. Divide 7461968 by 9.
10. Divide 2370056 by 79.
11. Divide 13,005*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* by 8.
12. Divide 40,012*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.* by 86.
13. Write down in figures,—
 - (1) Ten millions ten thousand and one.
 - (2) Four hundred millions forty thousand and forty.

(Time allowed, 3½ hours.)

You are requested to write your name at the top of each of your papers, to put the number to each question, and to send up the working as well as the answers.

Reduction.

1. In 86,754 oz. (avoirdupois) how many tons, &c.?
2. Reduce 6 miles, 5 furlongs, 7 poles, 2 yards, to feet.

Proportion.

3. Find the income tax on 8,313*l.* 5*s.* at 7*d.* in the pound.
4. If a bar of gold weighing 7 lbs. 1 oz. 14 dwts. is worth 257*l.* 2*s.*, what is that per oz.?

Practice.

5. Find the cost of 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. at 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
6. If a person's estate is worth 1,384*l.* 16*s.* per annum, and the rent-charges upon it amount to 14*s.* 9½*d.* in the pound, what is his net annual income?

Interest.

7. Find the simple interest on 1,248*l.* 12*s.* at 3½ per cent. for 3 years.
8. How much will 8,000*l.* amount to in 4 years at 3½ per cent. compound interest?

Fractions.

9. Add together $3\frac{5}{12}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{7}{16}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$.
10. Subtract $8\frac{2}{7}$ from $18\frac{3}{4}$.
11. Multiply $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{7}{8}$.
12. Divide $18\frac{2}{7}$ by $5\frac{1}{7}$.

Decimals.

13. Add together 140·17, ·6432, ·07042, and 3·12.
14. Subtract 83·450392 from 1210·3.

15. Multiply 80.46 by $.00392$.
16. Divide 37.52 by 2871.3 to 4 places of decimals.
17. Divide 507.97 by $.0023$ to 4 places of decimals.
11. Reduce $7\frac{1}{2}$ guineas to the decimal of $1,000/$.

MISCELLANEOUS.

N.B. *You are not required to answer any of the following questions; but if you have time (after finishing those on the preceding page) it will be well for you to do as many as you can.*

19. Add together $\frac{1}{16}$ of a pound, $\frac{1}{16}$ of $6s. 8d.$, $\frac{1}{16}$ of a crown, and $\frac{1}{16}$ of a penny.
 20. If $\frac{3}{5}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$ of $7\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 lbs. of sugar cost $12s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.$ how much will 17 tons 17 cwt. cost?
 21. If twelve men can dig a trench 15 yards long and 4 broad in 3 days of 12 hours each, in how many days of 9 hours each can 8 men dig a trench 20 yards long and 8 broad?
 22. What will be the cost of painting the walls of a room at $1s. 7d.$ per square yard, the length being 19 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the breadth 16 feet $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the height 10 feet 3 inches? (Solve by decimals.)
 23. A cistern has two pipes, by one of which it may be filled in 20 minutes, and by the other in 25 minutes; it has also a discharging pipe by which it might be emptied in 18 . If all three were open together, in what time would the cistern be filled?
 24. Extract the square root of $514\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$.
 25. Extract the cube root of 228099131 .
 26. At what rate (simple interest) will $2,063/ 15s.$ amount to $2,249/ 9s. 9d.$ in $2\frac{1}{2}$ years?
 27. A person invests $9,075/$ in the 3 per cents. at $90\frac{3}{4}$, and on their rising to 91 transfers it to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at $97\frac{1}{2}$, what increase does he make thereby in his annual income?
 28. A person buys teas at $3s.$ and $4s.$ the lb., and mixes them in the proportion of 4 to 7 , what will he gain per cent. by selling the mixture at $4s. 2d.$ per lb.?
-

BOOK-KEEPING.

Make the entries necessary to record the following transactions in the proper Books, and then close and balance the Ledger:—

List of the Effects of W. H. Turner.

1856.			£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	50 Cases Geneva (1 doz. ea.)	7s. ...	17	10	0
	2 Hhds. Pale Ale, 84s.	... ..	8	8	0
	2 Barrels Porter, 37s.	... ..	3	14	0
	15 Doz. Fine Champagne, 30s.	... ..	22	10	0

Bills receivable, viz.:—

No. 16. North & Co....	£275	4	2		
18. Tatlock & Co.	49	17	5		
19. Ditto...	172	7	6		
				497	9 1

Cash in hand	... ..	47	6	9	
Do. at banker's (Glyn's)	262	15	4		
				310	2 1

Book Debts:

Roger Smith	... ..	219	5	4	
Wm. Lott	... ..	19	4	7	
Th. Wing	... ..	35	7	9	
				273	17 8

List of Liabilities:

David Murray	... ..	797	2	6	
Bills payable (John- son's Draft)	... ..	207	2	9	
				1,004	5 3

„ 2. Bought of Johnson & Co:

20 Cases of Edam Cheese, say 16 cwt.					
1 qr. 19 lbs., 60s.	... ..	49	5	2	

„ Shipped per "Gustav Adolph," L. Göde, @ Bahia, on my account and risk, con- signed to W. Smith & Co.:

50 Cases Geneva (1 doz. ea.)	7s. ...	17	10	0
2 Hhds. Pale Ale, 84s.	... ..	8	8	0

Jan. 1.	2 Barrels Porter, 37s.	...	...	3	14	0
	2 Hhds. 40s., 2 Barr. 26s.	...	...	3	6	0
	Freight, Primage, &c.	...	...	2	11	3
				35	9	3
<hr/>						
„	Sold Tatlock & Co.:					
	5 Doz. Champagne, 36s.	...	...	9	0	0
<hr/>						
Jan. 6.	Sold Wm. Lott:					
	3 Doz. Champagne, 35s.	...	...	5	15	0
<hr/>						
Jan. 9.	Shipped per "Great Western," Bevis, @					
	Rio, consigned to Robert Bradshaw, for					
	and on account of and risk of consignee:					
	20 Cases of Edam Cheese, say 16 cwt.					
	1 qr. 19 lb., @ 72s. free on board	...	...	59	2	2
<hr/>						
Jan. 10.	Drew cheque for Petty Cash	...	...	15	0	0
<hr/>						
„	Rec ^d of Roger Smith	...	...	213	15	6
	viz. account	...	...	219	5	4
	less 2½ per cent...	...	...	5	9	10
<hr/>						
„	Rec ^d of Wm. Lott	...	...	18	19	6
	viz. account	...	...	19	4	7
	less 2½ per cent...	...	...	0	5	1
<hr/>						
„	Rec ^d of Thomas Wing his acceptance at					
	one month	...	...	35	7	9
<hr/>						
„	Paid into Glyn & Co.'s...	...	...	150	0	0
Jan. 11.	North's bill due 13th inst., paid into					
	Glyn's	...	...	275	4	2
<hr/>						
Jan. 20.	Accepted David Murray's draft at one					
	month...	...	...	797	2	6
Jan. 23.	Johnson's bill due this day retired at					
	Glyn's	...	...	207	2	9
„	Tatlock's bill, due this day, duly hon-					
	oured	...	...	49	17	5
<hr/>						
Jan. 30.	Petty Cash Payments this month, in-					
	cluding 5l. 16s. 9d. Dock charges, &c.					
	on Cheese, per "Great Western"	...	...	11	3	5
<hr/>						

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

The Candidate is requested to observe—

- A. *That no fair copy of the answers is to be made, but that the entries are to be written at once into the books provided.*
- B. *That the calculations given in the paper may be accepted as correct, and need not be checked.*
- C. *That nothing which is not strictly in answer to the questions proposed will be examined.*
- D. *That questions 1 and 2 should be answered before the others are attempted.*

1. (a) Journalize the following transactions:—

- (b) If you cannot journalize, enter the transactions into any books which can be substituted for the Journal, preserving the system of Double Entry.

1856.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 1.	Cash in hand	...	...	25	0	0	
	Do. at Bankers	...	...	415	17	6	
					440	17	6
9.	Bought of Jukes, Coulson and Co.:						
	67 Bags Col ^d Engine Waste, 99 cwt.						
	1 qr., @ 23s.	...	...		114	2	9
12.	Bought of Wm. A. Rose:						
	3 Casks Sperm Oil, 531 gallons, @						
	7s. 8½d.	...	...		204	13	1
„	Sold Wm. Jameson:						
	Engine Waste, 99 cwt.						
	1 qr., @ 26s....	...	...	129	0	6	
	Sperm Oil, 521 gallons,						
	@ 8s. ...	...	...	212	8	0	
					341	8	6
23.	Bought of Miles James Reilly:						
	10 Puncheons of Rum, 1,071 gallons,						
	@ 3s. 3d....	...	...		174	0	9
27.	Bought of Jukes, Coulson						
	and Co.:						
	3 Bags Oxford Balled						
	Cotton, 476 lbs. @						
	11½d. ...	...	...	22	6	3	
	Bags ...	...	...	0	4	6	
					22	10	9

Sept. 27. Sold Thomas Jamieson, to be shipped free, on board the "Emma" for Melbourne:

Rum, 1,071 gallons, @

3s. 4d.... ... 178 10 0

Balled Cotton, 476 lbs.,

@ 11½d. ... 23 6 1

201 16 1

„ Paid Wharfage, &c., on the above ... 1 7 6

„ Received of Thomas Jamieson ... 201 16 1

„ Paid into Bankers ... 200 0 0

Oct. 5. Bought of Jukes, Coulson and Co.:

39 Bags Grey Cleaning Waste, 62

cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., @ 25½ 9s. per ton. ... 80 1 5

„ Sold Richard Davies:

23 Bags Grey Waste, 35 cwt. 2 qrs.

14 lbs., @ 28s. ... 49 17 6

7. Paid Miles James Reilly (by

cheque) ... 171 17 0

Discount at 1½ per cent. 2 3 9

174 0 9

10. Accepted draft of Jukes, Coulson and

Co. at 3 months ... 114 2 9

„ Paid Wm. A. Rose by cheque ... 204 13 1

„ Received of Wm. Jameson his Acceptance at 1 month ... 341 8 6

31. Paid Wages and Petty Expenses ... 23 9 9

2. Post the same transactions from the Journal (or books used instead of it) into the Ledger. No index to the Ledger need be made.

3. Balance and close the Ledger.

4. What errors are not detected by balancing the Ledger?

5. A. employs me to buy wool for him, allowing me 2½ per cent. on my purchases, and I buy of B. (in my own name) 100*l.* worth. On delivery, A. gives me a cheque on the Bank of England for 100*l.*, which I pay to B.

(a) Give the Journal entries which A. should make for the transaction.

(b) Give those of B.

and (c) Give those which I ought to make.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

Set to Candidates for Clerkships in the Customs.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England mark London, Dover, Cheltenham, Stafford, Plymouth, Carlisle, Falmouth, Portsmouth, Scarborough, Bristol, Yarmouth, Ingleborough, Manchester, Brighton, Windermere, Lincoln, Chester, Hull, Beachy Head, Great Orme's Head, Portland Bill; trace the course of the Severn, Ouse, Tyne, Trent, and Wye, and insert the names of the counties of which the boundaries are delineated.
2. Name the counties which would be crossed by a straight line drawn from Bristol to Carlisle.
3. Mention any spots in England or Wales celebrated either for beauty of scenery, or for historical associations; and describe minutely any one.
4. Describe any one of the routes from London to Edinburgh; naming the chief towns through which you would pass, and the chief objects of interests in each.
5. Mention the most important colonial possessions of Great Britain, and describe their position.
6. Write a geographical description of *any one* county of Scotland or Ireland, stating (as accurately as you can) its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures; its divisions (if any), principal towns and railways.
7. On the accompanying map of France insert the names of the places marked *, and of the principal bays, harbours, and headlands.
8. Enumerate the independent states of Europe, and their capital towns.

(Time allowed, 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of England mark London, Dover, Hull, Norwich, Brighton, Sunderland, Birkenhead, Plymouth, Lancaster, Oxford, Stamford, Cowes, the Menai Straits, Spurn Head, Portland Bill, the Downs. Trace the course of the Severn, Eden, Trent, Exe. Insert the names of the chief bays and headlands, and of the counties the boundaries of which are traced.

2. Mention the chief rivers *either* of Scotland or of Ireland. Describe the course of the four largest, stating the counties through which they pass, the chief towns on their banks, and where they flow into the sea.
3. Write down any foreign seaports of importance with which England has commercial dealings; stating the country to which each belongs, and the principal articles of its trade with England; and describing its position as accurately as you can.
4. What railway would a person use in order to travel *either* from _____ to _____, *or* from _____ to _____? Mention any important towns he would pass in his journey, and the chief objects of interest in each.
5. Which are the most mountainous parts (1) of England, (2) of Scotland, (3) of Ireland? Give the names and the height, roughly, of the highest mountains.
6. Where are the following places, and to whom do they belong? Describe their position as minutely as you can : —Gibraltar, Sydney, the Mauritius, Delhi, Alexandria, Cape Town, Quebec, Bombay, Copenhagen, Lisbon.
7. Explain the terms *latitude* and *longitude*. Give the latitude and longitude of London, and of any other towns you remember.
8. Write a geographical description of _____, stating its boundaries, physical features, chief products, and manufactures; its divisions (if any), principal towns, and railways.

Set to Candidates for the Inland Revenue and all other Offices, where Geography is required, except the Customs.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, islands, chief bays and headlands; trace the course of the Tagus, Tiber, Theiss, Don, Seine, Inn, Rhine, Dniester; and mark the position of Venice, Stockholm, Leghorn, Hamburgh, Barcelona, Mount Vesuvius, Silistria, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Copenhagen, Cape Trafalgar, Dantzic, Stuttgart.
2. On the accompanying map of _____ insert the names of the principal bays, harbours, rivers, and headlands, and of eight of the most important towns.

3. Name in order the countries and the most important towns through which a traveller would pass in going from _____ to _____, and mention any objects of special interest he might see.
4. What is meant by an isthmus? Describe the position of any isthmuses you remember.
5. Describe the position of the following straits, mentioning the countries which they separate:—
Behring's Straits, Straits of Messina, Pentland Frith, Torres Strait, Lancaster Sound, Straits of Malacca, Davis Strait, Palk Strait, the Cattegat.
6. Name the chief rivers of Asia, mentioning the countries they flow through, and the seas into which they fall.
7. Write a geographical description of either _____ or _____, describing its physical features, boundaries, climate, productions, inhabitants, &c.
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest connected with any of them:—
Nijni Novogorod, Tiflis, Badajos, Pompeii, Namur, Labuan, Chicago, Sierra Leone.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

1. On the accompanying map of Europe insert the names of the seas, gulfs, straits, and capes; mark the line of the principal mountain ranges; trace the course of the Vistula, Danube, Po, Dwina, Loire, and Tagus; and mark the position of Cadiz, Bergen, Venice, Moscow, Palermo, Antwerp, Nice, Nantes, Strasburg, Warsaw, Silistria, Burgos, Archangel, Hamburg, and Dantzic.
2. Write a description of either _____ or _____; describing its boundaries, divisions, climate, physical features, products, inhabitants, &c.
3. On the accompanying map of England insert the names of the leading mountain peaks, naval and military stations, bays and lakes. Trace the course of the four principal rivers, marking the positions of the leading towns on their banks.
4. Mention six of the leading colonial possessions of Great Britain; state how and when they were acquired, and how they are governed. What are their principal exports to this country?

5. Sketch a map of Hindostan, marking the principal mountain ranges, rivers, gulfs, and seas; and insert the names of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Agra, Hyderabad, Pondicherry, Goa, and Benares.
6. Describe the overland mail route from London to Sydney, mentioning any objects of special interest in the countries and towns on the line.
7. How is Asia bounded? What are its political divisions? What are the general features of the continent as compared with those of Europe?
8. Describe as minutely as you can the position of the following places, and mention any circumstances of interest which attach to any of them:—Cape Race, Santarem, Herat, Rangoon, Ottawa, Hobart Town, Aden, Penzance, Chamouni, Lake Aral, Otaheite, Maynooth, Inverness.
9. Estimate roughly the latitude and longitude of any four of the places above mentioned.

QUESTIONS IN HISTORY.

Set to candidates for situations in the Customs, Inland Revenue, and other offices in which English History is required.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed 2½ hours.)

1. Sketch briefly the character of the following sovereigns of England: State when and how long they reigned, and who were their immediate predecessors: Henry III., Henry V., James I., and William III.
2. Give the names of the queens regnant of England. Whom did they marry, and what was the character of their husbands respectively?
3. Write an account of the principal events in the reign of either Richard I. or George II.
4. With what events in the history of Ireland are the names of the following persons connected:—Ireton, Strongbow, Lord Mountjoy, Sir Edward Poyninga, Lord E. Fitzgerald?
5. With what events in the history of Scotland are the follow-

- ing names connected :—Lord Darnley, Marquis of Montrose, Archbishop Sharp, Rizzio, Claverhouse ?
6. In whose reign did the following persons flourish, and for what were they famous respectively :—Sir Francis Drake, Sir James Tyrrell, Titus Oates, Newton, Lord Strafford, Lord Peterborough, Lord Essex, Dryden ?
 7. When and under what circumstances were the following battles fought : Mention the names of the commanders on each side :—Neville's Cross, Mortimer's Cross, Pinkie, Dunbar, Salamanca, Cape St Vincent, Najara, Culloden ? Describe minutely the circumstances of any one of them.
 8. State when the following measures were enacted, and discuss briefly their social and political effect :—The self-denying Ordinance, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill for Triennial Parliaments, the Test Act.

SUBJECTS FOR ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

I. SUBJECTS SET CHIEFLY IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

On the beneficial results of Commerce in Ancient and in Modern Times.

(Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council for Education.)

Suppose that you are clerk or secretary to the Chairman of the East India Company :

That he has received a letter from the President of the Board of Control asking, (1) Whether the Company have any information as to the origin of the mutinies ? (2) What are the latest accounts they have received of the state of India ?

That he has given you the following rough notes of a reply, directing you to write a letter from them,—

- (1) No positive information ; doubtful whether they originate with Mahomedans or Hindus.
- (2) By latest accounts Delhi had not fallen. Troops in good spirits, hoping to take it on arrival of reinforcements. No more mutinies recently. Telegraph expected immediately ; on its arrival, will communicate again.

You are at liberty to expand the substance here given to any length you please, or to add anything which occurs to you.

N.B.—This Exercise is intended to test the power of writing correctly in good grammatical English.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

A comparison between the English national character, and that of any other people, ancient or modern.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

II. SUBJECTS SET CHIEFLY IN ORDINARY EXAMINATIONS.

A short sketch of the life and character of any one of the Kings of England.

The composition should occupy not less than 2 folio pages.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Write an account of any part of Great Britain, or Ireland, with which you are acquainted, with special reference to the agriculture (or commerce) there carried on, and the social state and manners of the population.

Time, 2 hours.

Write a description of any foreign town or country.

A short notice of the life and writings of the author of any well-known and standard work.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

Not less than 2 folio pages should be written.

A short sketch of the life and character of any one of the former Queens of England.

Not less than 2 folio pages should be written.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

N.B. This exercise is intended to test the power of writing correct and grammatical English.

Supposing that a friend in Australia has asked you to describe either the Crystal Palace or the Manchester Exhibition, write a letter in answer to his request.

Two folio pages at least should be written.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

N.B. *This exercise is intended to test the power of writing correct and grammatical English.*

Supposing that a friend in Australia has asked you to give him an account of the present state of commerce in Great Britain, write a letter in answer to his request.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

The letter should fill not less than 2 folio pages.

Supposing that a friend in America has written to you asking for some account of the "Leviathan" steam-ship, write a letter in reply.

The composition should fill not less than 2 folio pages.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

A description of any place in great Britain or Ireland which is remarkable for beautiful scenery or for historical associations.

Not less than two folio pages should be written.

A short sketch of the life and character of *one* of the following persons :—Robert Bruce, Oliver Cromwell, Duke of Marlborough, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Not less than two folio pages should be written.

Time allowed, 2 hours.

(Set to candidates for the War Office.)

Write a letter as to a friend, describing the nature of the duties and occupations you expect to perform in the War Office; stating whether any, and what, differences are occasioned by the Peace, and mention your own motives for seeking such employment.

The letter should occupy not less than 2 folio pages.

Time allowed, 1½ hours.

(Set to candidates for the Constabulary in Ireland.)

A comparison between any two of the provinces of Ireland, specifying the most important points in which they differ geographically and statistically.

or,

The advantages which have resulted from any of the inventions or improvements of modern times ; as for example, the Electric Telegraph, Railways, the Steam Engine, &c.

Time allowed, 2½ hours.

PRÉCIS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following "Instructions" are placed in the hands of the Candidates, along with the Correspondence of which a Précis is required :—

(Time allowed * hours.)

Having read the accompanying Correspondence—

1. *Make a short Abstract, Schedule, or Docket of the several letters.*
2. *Draw up a short Memorandum or Précis, stating briefly and distinctly what passed, in the form of a narrative.*

DIRECTIONS.

- (1) The object of the Abstract, Schedule, or Docket, is to serve as an Index to be referred to when required. It should contain the date of each letter ; the names of the persons by whom and to whom it is written ; and, in as few words as possible, the main substance of it. The merits of such an Abstract are—(1) to give the really important point or points of each letter, omitting everything else ; (2) to do this briefly ; (3) distinctly ; and (4) in such a form as readily to catch the eye.
- (2) The object of the Memorandum, or Précis, is that any one who had not time to read the original letters might, by reading the Précis, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed. The merits of such a Précis are—(1) to contain a concise history.

* The time allowed varies according to the length of the correspondence.

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of the correspondence, including all that is important in its substance, and nothing that is unimportant; (2) to present this in a consecutive and readable shape, expressed as distinctly as possible; (3) to be as brief as is compatible with completeness and distinctness.

You are recommended to read the whole Correspondence through carefully before beginning to write, as the goodness both of the Abstract and of the Précis will depend very much on a correct appreciation of the relative importance of the different parts.

I.

Parliamentary Paper. Persia. Sess. No. 63. 1857.

H.

Parliamentary Paper. New Palace at Westminster.
Sess. No. 405, 1856.

III.

Parliamentary Paper. Vancouver's Island. Sess. No.
229, Sess. 2, 1857.

IV.

Correspondence respecting Consular Interference for the Prevention of Smuggling in China. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1857.

V.

Parliamentary Paper. Hong Kong. Sess. No. 115, Sess.
2, 1857.

VI.

Correspondence respecting Insults in China. No. 98,—
end.

VII.

Ditto., No. 7—10, inclusive.

ABSTRACT OF PAPERS.

Make an Abstract or Summary of the accompanying Papers.

(The Abstract should contain the substance of the evidence

clearly and distinctly stated, and as briefly as is consistent with omitting nothing of importance.)

I.

Sir R. Mayne's Evidence before the Select Committee on Transportation, p. 134—145.

II.

Sir A. Alison's Evidence before the Select Committee on Transportation, p. 28—37.

INDEXING.

(Set to Treasury Supplementary Clerks.)

(Time allowed 2 hours.)

Continue, in the manner indicated below, an Index to the Correspondence appended to the Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, beginning at page 71.

Correspondents and Date of Letter.	Substance of Communication.
1. <i>General Register Office.</i> The Registrar General to Mr. H. Mann, 19 June, 1855.	Fixing limits of age and qualifications for Clerks.
2. Do. to Do., 20 Nov. 1855.	Altering limits of age.
3. <i>Board of Health.</i> Mr. T. Taylor to Mr. H. Mann. (No Date.)	No appointments made since 21 May, 1855. No special rules laid down.

N.B. This exercise is intended to test the following qualifications :

1. *The power of seizing the important point or points in each letter, and expressing the same correctly, briefly, and distinctly.*
2. *Distinctness and neatness of handwriting.*
3. *Rapidity.*

FRENCH.

Passages given to be translated from French into English.

Translation from French is prescribed to Candidates for the

Admiralty (Whitehall).

Customs (Searchers at Newhaven, Folkestone, and Dover).

House of Commons.

Foreign Office.

Home Office.

Metropolitan Police Office.

Privy Council Office.

Record Office.

Dublin Metropolitan Police (Divisional Offices).

Education Office.

Office of Paymaster of Civil Services Ireland (Record Department).

It may be selected as a branch of examination by Candidates for the

Admiralty (Somerset House).

Charitable Trusts Commission.

Civil Service Commission.

Colonial Office.

Ecclesiastical Commission.

Factory Inspectors' Department.

Metropolitan Police Courts.

Parliament Office.

Board of Trade.

Department, of Science and Art.

Treasury.

War Department.

Office of Woods.

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Royal Observatory (Edinburgh).

Military Offices in Dublin.

Il faut que je vous conte une petite historiette qui est très vraie, et qui vous divertira. Le Roi se mêle depuis peu de faire des vers. M.M. de St. Aignan et de Dangeau lui apprennent comment il faut s'y prendre. Il fit l'autre jour un petit madrigal, que lui même ne trouva pas trop joli. Un matin il dit au Maréchal de Grammont: "Monsieur le Maréchal, lisez je vous prie ce petit madrigal, et voyez si vous en avez jamais vu un si impertinent; parce qu'on sait que depuis peu j'aime les vers, on m'en apporte de toutes les façons." Le Maréchal, après avoir lu, dit au Roi: "Sire, votre Majesté juge divinement bien de toutes les choses; il est vrai que voilà le plus sot et le plus ridicule madrigal que j'aie jamais lu." Le Roi se mit à rire, et lui dit: "N'est il pas vrai que celui qui l'a fait est un fat?" "Sire, il n'y a pas moyen de lui donner un autre nom." "Oh! bien," dit le Roi, "je suis ravi que vous m'en ayez parlé si bonnement; c'est moi qui l'ai fait." "Ah! Sire, quelle trahison! que votre Majesté me le rende; je l'ai lu brusquement." "Non,

M. le Maréchal, les premiers sentiments sont toujours les plus naturels."

Le Roi a beaucoup ri de cette folie; et tout le monde trouve que c'est la plus cruelle petite chose que l'on puisse faire à un vieux courtisan. Pour moi, qui aime toujours à faire des réflexions, je voudrais que le Roi, en fît là-dessus, et qu'il jugeât par là combien il est loin de connaître jamais la vérité.
—*Mme. de Sévigné.*

Duroc, né en Auvergne, d'une famille de gentilshommes militaires et pauvres, avait été élevé dans les écoles de l'ancienne artillerie, et avait les mœurs sévères, l'esprit arrêté de cette arme. Triste par nature, sensé, discret, peu ambitieux, se défiant des prospérités éblouissantes de l'empire, il regrettait presque d'être attaché à un char courant au travers des précipices, mais il n'avait pu s'empêcher de le suivre, attiré par le génie de Napoléon, flatté de sa confiance, comblé de ses bienfaits. Un homme sage, même en se défiant de la fortune, ne sait pas toujours la repousser. Grand maréchal du palais, ayant en quelque sorte l'inspection de toutes choses et de tout le monde, Duroc ne manqua jamais d'informer Napoléon de ce qu'il fallait qu'il sût, sans toutefois desservir ni calomnier personne, parce qu'il voulait uniquement être utile, et jamais satisfaire ses antipathies ou ses préférences. Il était le second ami sûr et vraiment dévoué que Napoléon perdait dans l'espace de vingt jours. Aussi Napoléon était-il profondément ému de cette perte. Sorti de la chaumière où l'on avait placé Duroc mourant, il alla s'asseoir sur des fascines, assez près des avant-postes. Il était là, pensif, les mains étendues sur les genoux, les yeux humides, entendant à peine les coups de fusil des tirailleurs, et ne sentant pas les caresses d'un chien appartenant à un régiment de sa garde, qui galopait souvent à côté de son cheval, et qui en ce moment s'était posé devant lui pour lécher ses mains. Un écuyer étant venu l'arracher à cette rêverie, il se leva brusquement et cacha ses larmes, pour n'être pas surpris dans cet état d'émotion.—*Thiers.*

Montalembert :—

L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre. Cap. ii. "Tout en Angleterre est discuté.....pour si peu."

Voltaire :—

(1.) Mahomet. Act ii, scène v. "Chaque peuple à son tour.....il la faut asservir."

- (2.) *Siècle de Louis XIV. chap. xxviii.* "Louis XIV. avait dans l'esprit.....un des plus braves."

La Bruyère :—Des Ouvrages de l'esprit.

- (1.) "Si certains esprits vifs.....du bon et du beau."
(2.) "D'où vient que l'on rit.....se morfondre."

Thiers :—Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire.

- (1.) Liv. xxix. (vol. viii. p. 510.) "Le Prince de la Paix.....dans sa jeunesse."
(2.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 370.) "Tandis.....Napoléon."
(3.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 870.) "A cet aspect magique.....le dernier."
(4.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 655.) "A la vue des murs de Wilna.....l'autre."
(5.) Liv. xlv. (vol. xiv. p. 660.) "Aux portes de Wilna.....un pareil butin."
(6.) Liv. xlvii. (vol. xv. p. 154.) "Le duc de Vicence.....ni affaiblie."

Louis Blanc :—Histoire de la Révolution Française.

Vol. i. cap. v. Colbert. "En jugeant Colbert.....périt toujours."

Guizot :—Cromwell.

"La République.....un prétendu Protecteur."

Mémoires de Mme. Roland, II^{me} partie.

"Un jour.....offrait le repos et l'abri."

Ste. Beuve :—

Portraits Littéraires. M. Thiers. "En histoire la méthode de M. Thiers.....des plus grandes choses."

Rousseau :—

Confessions. Partie i. Liv. vi. "Ici commence.....malgré mes malheurs."

Lettres de Mme. de Sévigné :—

A sa fille. "Enfin ma fille.....celui de sa mort."

Fénélon :—Télémaque.

Liv. vii. "Les hommes, dans la Bétique.....tout leur bonheur."

Mignet :—Histoire de la Révolution Française.

- (1.) Chap. vi. (vol. i. p. 325.) "Sur ces entrefaites.....à tout accusé."
(2.) Chap. viii. (vol. ii. p. 36.) "Il fit un tableau.....de l'armée. Suspect."
(3.) Chap. ix. (vol. ii. p. 75.) "La convention.....et ses espérances."

Mémoires de Mme. de la Rochejaquelein :—

Chap. xiv. "Nous parvîmes.....jugement dernier."

Montesquieu :—Grandeur et Décadence des Romains, chap. ix. "Demander dans un état libre.....auprès des autres."

George Sand :—Lettres d'un Voyageur. Let. i. "Je me souviens.....abattu et souffrant."

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALIAN.

Passages given to be translated into French, German, Spanish or Italian.

Translation into these languages is not prescribed, except in the case of candidates for the Diplomatic and Consular Services, who are required to be able to "make an accurate and good translation of any English paper into French:" but it is introduced in all competitive examinations of which these languages form a part, except in the case of candidates for the Admiralty.

In this manner we spent that evening: early the next morning, as the snow had fallen in great abundance in the night, my son was employed in clearing it away, and opening a passage before the door. He had not been thus engaged long, when he came running in, with looks all pale, to tell us that two strangers, whom he knew to be officers of justice, were making towards the house.

Just as he spoke, they came in; and approaching the bed where I lay, after previously informing me of their employment and business, made me their prisoner, bidding me prepare to go with them to the county jail, which was eleven miles off.

"My friends," said I, "this is severe weather in which you are come to take me to a prison; and it is particularly unfortunate at this time, as one of my arms has lately been burned in a terrible manner, and it has thrown me into a slight fever, and I want clothes to cover me, and I am now too weak and old to walk far in such deep snow: but if it must be so——"

I then turned to my wife and children, and directed them to get together what few things were left us, and to prepare immediately for leaving this place.—*Goldsmith*:

The king, in the heroic times of Greece, must be brave in the field, wise in the council, and eloquent in the agora : he must be endued with bodily strength and activity above other men, and must be an adept, not only in the use of his arms, but also in those athletic exercises which the crowd delight to witness. Even the more homely varieties of manual acquirements are an addition to his character,—such as the craft of the carpenter or shipwright, the straight furrowing of the ploughman, or the indefatigable persistence of the mower without repose or refreshment throughout the longest day. The conditions of voluntary obedience, during the Grecian heroic times, are family descent with personal force and superiority, mental as well as bodily, in the chief, coupled with the favour of the gods : an old chief such as Peleus and Laertes cannot retain his position ; but, on the other hand, where these elements of force are present, a good deal of violence, caprice, and rapacity is tolerated : the ethical judgment is not exact in scrutinizing the conduct of individuals so pre-eminently endowed.

As in the case of the gods, the general epithets of *good*, *just*, &c. are applied to them as euphemisms, arising from submission and fear, and are not only not suggested, but often pointedly belied by their particular acts—they signify the man of birth, wealth, influence, and daring, whose arm is strong to destroy or to protect, whatever may be the turn of his moral sentiments : while the opposite epithet *bad* designates the poor, lowly, and weak, from whose dispositions, be they ever so virtuous, society has little either to hope or to fear.—*Grote*.

Macaulay :—

- (1.) History of England. vol. ii. p. 1. "James was now the royal ear."
- (2.) Ditto, vol. ii. p. 161. "Nature had largely endowedtranquillity."
- (3.) Ditto, vol. iv. p. 1. "The sea fog.....uneasiness."
- (4.) Review of Hallam's Constitutional History. "In such a state of society.....a petition is got up now."
- (5.) Ditto. "Man, however, is always the same..... more settled times."
- (6.) Ditto. "No men occupy so splendid a place..... swell their triumph."

Grote :—

History of Greece, vol. ii. p. 186, pt. 1, cap. xxi.
 "Among the number of rhapsodies.....success."

Johnson :—

Rasselas, cap. ix. "When at first I entered.....the inland country."

Goldsmith :—Vicar of Wakefield :—

(1.) Cap. xx. "After we had supped.....could not depress me."

(2.) Cap. xx. "In this manner I proceeded to Paris.....Pietro Perugino."

(3.) Cap. xxvi. "The next morning early.....for our support."

(4.) Cap. xxx. "Ah, Mr. Burchell...entreated his help."

(5.) Cap. xxxii. "The next morning as soon as I awoke.....hesitation."

Scott :—Life of Napoleon. Conclusion.

"The external appearance.....effects of age."

Parliamentary Paper :—

Correspondence relating to Central America, Let. No. 4.

Ditto, ditto, Let. No. 8.

LATIN.

Passages given to be translated from Latin into English.

Translation from Latin is prescribed to Candidates for the

Civil Service Commission.
House of Commons.
Customs (Solicitor's Office).
Ecclesiastical Commission.
Home Office.
Record Office.

Inland Revenue (Solicitor's Office.
Office of Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland (Record Department).

It may be selected as a branch of examination by Candidates for the

Admiralty (Whitehall).
Ditto (Somerset House).
Charitable Trusts Commission.
Colonial Office.
Factory Inspectors' Department.
Foreign Office) Unpaid Attachés).
Metropolitan Police Courts.
Parliament Office.

Department of Science and Art.
Board of Trade.
Treasury.
War Department.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.
Military Offices in Dublin.

Ceterum fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevī divulgatur. Adherbalem omnesque, qui sub imperio Micipsae fuerant, metus invadit. In duas partes discedunt Numidae: plures Adherbalem sequuntur, sed illum alteram bello meliores. Igitur Iugurtha, quam maximas potest copias armat: urbes partim vi, alias voluntate imperio suo adiungit: omni Numidae imperare parat. At Adherbal, tametsi Romam legatos miserat, qui senatum docerent de caede fratris et fortunis suis; tamen, fretus multitudine militum parabat armis contendere. Sed ubi res ad certamen venit, victus ex praelio profugit in provinciam, ac deinde Romam contendit. Tum Iugurtha, patris consiliis, postquam omni Numidia potiebatur, in otio facinus suum cum animo reputans, timere populum Romanum, neque adversus iram eius usquam, nisi in avaritia nobilitatis et pecunia sua, spem habere. Itaque paucis diebus cum argento et auro multo legatos Romam mittit, quibus praecipit, uti primum veteres amicos muneribus expleant: deinde novos acquirant: postremo, quemeumque possint, largiundo parare ne cunctentur. Sed ubi Romam legati venere, et ex praecepto regis hospitibus aliisque, quorum ea tempestate in senatu auctoritas pollebat, magna munera misere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti ex maxuma invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Iugurtha venerit, quorum pars spe, alii praemio inducti, singulos ex Senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur. Igitur, ubi legati satis confidunt, die constituto, Senatus utrisque datur.—
Sallust.

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra
Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim
Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori;
Tranquillo silet, immotaque attollitur unda
Campus, et apricis statio gratissima mergis.
Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam
Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti
Scirent, et longos ubi circumflectere cursus.
Tum loca sorte legunt: ipsique in puppibus auro
Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori;
Cetera populeâ velatur fronde juvenus,
Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit;
Considunt transtris, intentaque brachia remis:
Intenti expectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrepta cupido.
Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,

Haud mora, profluere suis: ferit æthera clamor
 Nauticus; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis;
 Infundunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
 Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.—*Virgil.*

Virgil:—

Georg. ii. 136—157. Georg. ii, 475—502. Æn. vi.
 156—178. Æn. xi. 300—323. Æn. xi. 376—398.

Cornelius Nepos:—

Vita Catonis, cap. iii. Vita Alcibiadis, cap. viii.

Sallust:—

Bell. Jugurth. capp. 57, 58.

Cæsar:—

De Bell. Gall. lib. viii. capp. 1 and 2. De Bell. Civ.
 lib. ii. cap. 6. De Bell. Civ. lib. iii. cap. 37.

Livy:—

Lib. v. cap. 2 (to exorcere). Lib. xl. cap. 8 (to cecinerim). Lib. xli. cap. 2.

Cicero:—

In Verrem. act. ii, lib. ii, cap. 1. De Divinatione, lib.
 i. cap. 27.

Tacitus:—

Annal. lib. xiii. cap. 38. Agricola, cap. 22.

Plautus:—

Rudens, Act i., sc. 5.

Horace:—

Odes i. 31. Epistles i. 2, 1—14.

Passages given to be translated into Latin.

Translation into Latin is not prescribed for any office, but is introduced in those competitive examinations of which Latin forms a part.

What youth can say, any more than an old man, that he shall live until night? Youth catches distempers more easily, its sickness is more violent, and its recovery more doubtful. The youth indeed hopes for many more days: so cannot the old man. The youth's hopes are ill-grounded: for what is more foolish than to place any confidence upon an uncertainty! But the old man has not room so much as to hope: he is still happier than the youth, he has already enjoyed what the other does but hope for. One wishes to live long, the other has lived long. But, alas! is there anything in human

life the duration of which can be called long? Nothing which must end ought to be valued for its continuance. If hours, days, months, and years pass away, it is no matter what hour, what day, what month, or what year we die. The applause of a good actor is due to him at whatever scene of the play he makes his exit. It is thus in the life of a man of sense : a short life is sufficient for him to manifest himself a man of honour and virtue ; when he ceases to be such, he has lived too long, and while he is such it is of no consequence to him how long he shall be so, provided he is so to his life's end.—*Spectator*.

His utmost influence and activity were now exerted in persuading many of his friends to engage in the service, and in urging forward the preparations for the voyage. All his own funds, together with what money he could raise by mortgaging his lands and his Indians, were expended in purchasing military stores and provisions, or in supplying the wants of such of his officers as were unable to equip themselves in a manner suited to their rank. Inoffensive and even laudable as his conduct was, his disappointed competitors were malicious enough to give it a turn to his disadvantage. They represented him as aiming already, with little disguise, at establishing an independent authority over his troops, and endeavouring to secure their respect or love by his ostentatious and interested liberality.—*Robertson*.

Chesterfield :—Letters to his son, No. C.

"As often as I write.....your only friend."

Arnold, History of Rome, vol. i. p. 306.

"Early in the morning.....the crowd gave way."

Ditto, vol. ii., p. 221.

"No attentions.....better omen."

Hume, History of England, vol. i. p. 57, cap. 2.

"Though sometimes repulsed.....in safety."

Ditto, vol. ii. p. 188, cap. 16.

"Here commences.....valour and humanity."

Spectator, No. 6.

"It happened at Athens.....practise it."

(For Hexameters) *Arnold*.—Sohrab and Rustum.

"As when some hunter.....knew him not."

(For Lyrica.) *Shakspeare*. Henry VIII., Act iii., sc. 1.

"Orpheus with his lute.....die."

PART II.

GREEK.

Passages given to be translated from Greek into English.

Translation from Greek may be selected as a branch of Examination by candidates for the—

Colonial Office.

Ecclesiastical Commission.

Department of Science and
Art.

Board of Trade.

*Καὶ νῦ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο,
εἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἦδ' καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἦλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιός τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.
μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκῆπτρα σθέβον· εἶπέ τε μῦθον
κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μῆδεα εἰδώς·*

*Μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε, μηδὲ μάχεσθον·
ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶϊ φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
ἄμφω δ' αἰχμητά· τόγε δὴ καὶ ἴδμεν ἅπαντες.
νῦξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.*

*Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας
Ἰδαί', Ἕκτορι ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι·
αὐτὸς γάρ χάρμη προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους.
ἀρχέτω· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλα πείσομαι, ἥπερ ἂν οὗτος.*

*Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαῖολος Ἑκτωρ
Αἴαν, ἐπεὶ τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τε,
καὶ πινυτήν· περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἔσσι
νῦν μὲν πανσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηϊοτήτος
σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰσόκε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνη, δῶή δ' ἐτέροισί γε νίκην·
νῦξ δ' ἤδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.
ὥς σύ τ' εὐφρήνης πάντας παρὰ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιοὺς,
σοὺς τε μάλιστα ἕτας καὶ ἑταίρους, οἳ τοι ἔασιν
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
Τρώας εὐφρανέω καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,
αἶτε μοι εὐχόμεναι θεῖον δύσονται ἀγῶνα.—Homer.*

Τῷ δὲ Δημοσθένει τοιόνδε τι εἰ Μεσσήνιοι παρή-
 νουν, ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον. ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν
 Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἶη ῥαδία ἢ αἵρεσις, ἵεναι ἐκέλευον ὅτι
 τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὰς κώμας, καὶ μὴ μένειν ἕως ἂν ξύμ-
 παντες ἀθροισθέντες ἀντιτάξωνται, τὴν δ' ἐν ποσὶν
 αἰεὶ πειρᾶσθαι αἰρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τούτοις τε πεισθεὶς καὶ
 τῇ τύχῃ ἐλπίσας, ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἠναντιοῦτο, τοὺς
 Λοκροὺς οὐκ ἀναμείνας οὖς αὐτῷ ἔδει προσβοηθῆσαι
 (ψιλῶν γὰρ ἀκοντιστῶν ἐνδεὴς ἦν μάλιστα) ἐχώρει
 ἐπὶ Αἰγυτίου, καὶ κατὰ κράτος αἰρεῖ ἐπιών. ὑπέ-
 φευγον γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι, καὶ ἐκάθηντο ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων
 τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως· ἦν γὰρ ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν χωρίων,
 ἀπέχουσα τῆς θαλάσσης ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους μά-
 λιστα. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ (βεβηθηκότες γὰρ ἤδη ἦσαν
 ἐπὶ το Αἰγίτιον) προσέβαλλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ
 τοῖς ξυμμάχοις καταθέοντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἄλλοι
 ἄλλοθεν, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, καὶ ὅτε μὲν ἐπίοι τὸ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ὑπεχώρουν, ἀναχωροῦσι δὲ
 ἐπέκειντο· καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις
 τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί, ἐν οἷς ἀμφοτέροις ἥσσους ἦσαν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι.

Μέχρι μὲν οὖν οἱ τοξόται εἰχόν τε τὰ βέλη αὐτοῖς
 καὶ οἷοι τε ἦσαν χρῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀντεῖχον τοξενόμενοι
 γὰρ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ, ἄνθρωποι ψιλοὶ, ἀνεστέλλοντο·
 ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῦ τε τοξάρχου ἀποθανόντος οὗτοι διεσκε-
 δάσθησαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκεκμήκεσαν ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ αὐτῷ
 πόνῳ ξυνεχόμενοι, οἳ τε Αἰτωλοὶ ἐνέκειντο καὶ ἐση-
 κόντιζον, οὕτω δὲ τραπόμενοι ἔφευγον, καὶ ἐσπλίπτοντες
 ἔς τε χαράδρας ἀνεκβάτους καὶ χωρία ὧν οὐκ ἦσαν
 ἔμπειροι διεφθείροντο· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῖς τῶν
 ὁδῶν, Χρόμων ὁ Μεσσήνιος, ἐτύγχανε τεθνηκώς.

Thucydides.

Homer :—

Iliad. ix. 182—204. ix. 620—642. x. 143—167.

Thucydides :—

Lib. iv. cap. 21—22. *Lib.* iv. cap. 78 (το θρόμφ).

Sophocles :—

Ajax, 845—865.

Euripides :—

Electra. 610—635.

Herodotus :—

Lib. viii. cap. 8. Lib. ix. cap. 81.

Plato :—

**Epaorai*, page 136, § v.

Passages given to be translated into Greek.

Translation into Greek is not prescribed for any Office, but is introduced in those competitive examinations of which Greek forms a part.

The chief reason that induced me to enter upon this subject is the observation I have made of the many fallacies and circumventions in the world, especially in servants towards their masters; and I have always found that proud and stately princes, who will hear but few, are more liable to be imposed on than those who are open and accessible: but of all the princes that I ever had the honour to know, the wisest and most dexterous to extricate himself out of any danger or difficulties in time of adversity was our king [Louis XI.]. He was the humblest in his conversation and habit, and the most painful and indefatigable to win over any man to his side that he thought capable of doing him either much mischief or good: though he was often refused, he would never give over a man that he once undertook, but still pressed and continued his insinuations, promising him largely, and presenting him with such sums and pensions as he knew would satisfy his ambition; and for such as he had discarded in the time of peace and prosperity, he paid dear (when he had occasion for them) to recover them again; but when he had once reconciled them, he retained no pique to them for what had passed, but employed them freely for the future. He was naturally kind and indulgent to persons of indifferent condition, and morose to such as he thought had no need of him.—*Philip de Commines*.

Among the savage nations of hunters and fishers, every individual who is able to work is more or less employed in useful labour, and endeavours to provide, as well as he can, the necessaries and conveniences of life for himself, or such of his family or tribe as are either too old, or too young, or

too infirm to go a hunting and fishing. Such nations, however, are so miserably poor, that from mere want they are frequently reduced, or at least think themselves reduced, to the necessity sometimes of directly destroying and sometimes of abandoning their infants, their old people, and those afflicted with lingering diseases, to perish with hunger, or to be devoured by wild beasts. Among civilized and thriving nations, on the contrary, though a great number of people do not labour at all, many of whom consume the produce of ten times, frequently of a hundred times, more labour than the greater part of those who work; yet the produce of the whole labour of the society is so great, that all are often abundantly supplied; and a workman, even of the lowest and poorest order, if he is frugal and industrious, may enjoy a greater share of the necessaries and conveniencies of life than it is possible for any savage to acquire.—*Adam Smith.*

(For Iambics.) *Shelley.*—Prometheus unbound. "Then Prometheus.....the shape of death."

GERMAN.

Passages given to be translated from German into English.

Translation from German is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Germany. It may be selected as a branch of Examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House).	Metropolitan Police Courts.
Charitable Trusts Commission.	Department of Science and Art.
Colonial Office.	Board of Trade.
Ecclesiastical Commission.	Treasury.
Factory Inspectors' Department.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).	Military Offices in Dublin.
	Civil Service Commission.

(Time allowed 2 hours.)

Am andern Morgen klopfte es früh bei mir an der Thür, und hereintrat mein alter Doctor, der Hofrath. Er war der Freund, der Leib- und Seelensorger unserer ganzen kleinen Stadt. Zwei Generationen hatte er heranwachsen sehen;

die Kinder, die er in die Welt gehoben, waren wieder Väter und Mütter geworden, und er betrachtete sie Alle wie seine Kinder. Er selbst war unverheirathet, aber noch in seinem Alter war er kräftig and schön zu nennen. Ich kenne ihn nicht anders, als wie er damals vor mir stand; seine hellen blauen Augen unter den buschigen Augenbrauen hervorleuchtend, sein volles weisses Haar, noch immer voll von Jugendkraft, gekräuselt und lebendig. Auch seine Schuhe mit den Silberschnallen, seine weissen Strümpfe, seinen braunen Rock, der immer neu aussah und doch immer der alte zu sein schien, kann ich nicht vergessen, und sein Krückstock war derselbe, den ich als Kind so oft an meinem Bett hatte stehen sehen, wenn er mir den Puls fühlte und mir Arznei verschrieb. Ich war oft krank gewesen, aber es war der Glaube an diesen Mann, der mich immer wieder gesund machte. Ich hatte nie den geringsten Zweifel, dass er mich gesund machen könnte, und wenn die Mutter sagte, sie müsse nach dem Hofrath schicken, damit ich wieder gesund werde, so war es mir als ob sie sagte, sie müsse nach dem Schneider schicken, damit er meine zerrissenen Hosen wieder in Stand setze. Ich hatte nur die Arznei zu nehmen, und ich fühlte, dass ich wieder gesund sein musste.—
Deutsche Liebe.

Es reden und träumen die Menschen viel
Von bessern künftigen Tagen;
Nach einem glücklichen, goldenen Ziel
Sieht man sie rennen und jagen.
Die Welt wird alt und wieder jung,
Doch der Mensch hofft immer Verbesserung!

Die Hoffnung führt ihn in's Leben ein,
Sie umflattert den fröhlichen Knaben,
Den Jüngling begeistert ihr Zauberschein,
Sie wird mit dem Greis nicht begraben:
Denn beschliesst er am Grabe den müden Lauf,
Noch am Grabe pflanzt er—die Hoffnung auf.

Es ist kein leerer schmeichelnder Wahn,
Erzeugt im Gehirne des Thoren,
Im Herzen kündet es laut sich an:
Zu was Besserm sind wir geboren;
Und was die innere Stimme spricht,
Das täuscht die hoffende Seele nicht.—*Schiller.*

Goethe:—

- (1.) Wahrheit und Dichtung. VIItes Buch. "Die literarische Epoche.....zu Hause."
- (2.) Werther (p. 15.) "Ungefähr eine Stunde...Ergötzen."
- (3.) Werther (p. 22.) "Wenn du.....zu können."
- (4.) Italiänische Reise. "Wie ich mir vorgenommen hatte.....auf der Pappe liegen."

Meissner:—

Erinnerungen von Heine, p. 3. "Als ich Heine.....versucht."

Schiller:—

- (1.) Wallenstein's Tod. Act. i. sc. iv. "Strafbar erschein ich.....vertraulich macht."
- (2.) Die Sänger der Vorwelt (vol. i. p. 423.)
- (3.) Dreissigjährige Krieg, p. 135. "Indem...zubringen."
- (4.) Ditto, p. 177. "Nichts scheint.....vertheidigte."

Varnhagen von Ense:—Denkwürdigkeiten.

- (1.) Vol. i. p. 42. "Diese Rheinreise...entgegenharrten."
- (2.) Vol. i. p. 75. "Ganz verborgen.....liebvoller zusammen."
- (3.) Vol. i. p. 280. "Selten.....verein."
- (4.) Vol. iv. p. 322. "Unter dessen...zurückgebracht."

ITALIAN.

Passages given to be translated from Italian into English.

Translation from Italian is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Italy. It may be selected as a branch of Examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House).	Metropolitan Police Courts.
Charitable Trusts Commission.	Department of Science and Art.
Colonial Office.	Board of Trade.
Ecclesiastical Commission.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
Factory Inspectors' Department.	Military Offices in Dublin.
Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).	Civil Service Commission.

"No, no, io penso diversamente. Se esaminiamo i titoli che si danno, e quelli che si usano nelle sottoscrizioni, sono per lo più eccedenti alla verità, e qualche volta contrarj all'

animo di chi scrive. Ma dall' uso ne è derivato l'abuso. "Mio signore," "moi padrone" suonano l'istessa cosa, e siccome questo titolo duplicato a me niente costa, e niente reca di più a chi scrive, io soglio usarlo prodigalmente. Molto più volentieri abondo in termini di rispetto, e di umiliazione con quelle persone dalle quali desidero qualche cosa: e spesse volte un titolo rispettoso, un' espressione di stima muove l'animo di chi legge, e ricompensa l' onore col beneficio. Io son contenta fin ora del mio sistema. Non ho mai trovato che la cortesia mi pregiudichi. Ho riscosso dagli altri quella civiltà medesima, che ho praticata. Ho mantenute non solo, ma aumentate di giorno in giorno le corrispondenze, e sono a portata di far piacere agli amici, di far del bene ai raccomandati, e di superare qualunque impegno."—*Goldoni*.

Uno degli errori gravi nei quali gli uomini incorrono giornalmente, è di credere che sia tenuto loro il segreto. Nè solo il segreto di ciò che essi rivelano ni confidenza, ma anche di ciò che senza loro volontà, o malgrado loro, è veduto o altrimenti saputo da chichessia, e che ad essi converrebbe che fosse tenuto occulto. Ora io dico che tu erri ogni volta che sapendo che una cosa tua è nota ad altri che a te stesso, non tieni già per fermo che ella sia nota al pubblico, qualunque danno o vergogna possa venire a te di questo. A gran fatica per la considerazione dell' interesse proprio, si tengono gli uomini di non manifestare le cose occulte; ma in causa d' altri, nessuno tace: e se vuoi certificarti di questo, esamina te stesso, e vedi quante volte o dispiacere o danno o vergogna che ne venga ad altri, ti ritengono di non palesare cosa che tu sappi; di non palesarla, dico, se non a molti, almeno a questo o a quell' amico, che torna il medesimo. Nello stato sociale nessun bisogno è piu grande che quello di chiacchierare mezzo principalissimo di passare il tempo, ch' è una delle prime necessità della vita. E nessuna materia di chiacchiere è piu rara che una che svegli la curiosità e scacci la noia: il che fanno le cose nascoste e nuove. Però prendi fermamente questa regola: le cose che tu non vuoi che si sappia che tu abbi fatte, non solo non le ridire, ma non le fare. E quelle che non puoi fare che non sieno, o che non sieno state, abbi per certo che si sanno, quando bene tu non te ne avvegga.—*Liopardi*.

Silvio Pellico :—Le mie Prigioni.

(1.) Cap. ii.

- (2.) Cap. vii. "Il vivere.....nel cortile."
 (3.) Cap. xxix. "Da quel giorno.....ammazzato."
 (4.) Cap. xlii. "Benedissi.....detto."
 (5.) Cap. xliii. "Alle finestre.....dimandargli."
 (6.) Cap. lx. "A sera.....gran fallo."
 (7.) Cap. lxxviii. "Gettò a terra.....ascoltatore."

Tasso :—

Gerusalemme. Canto x. Canz. 1, 2, 3.

Guicciardini :—Istoria d' Italia.

- (1.) Lib. ix. "E chi non sa.....eccidio."
 (2.) Lib. xv. "Nella quale varietà.....sentenza."

Manzoni :—I Promessi Sposi.

- (1.) Cap. vii. "Il padre Cristoforo.....addio."
 (2.) Cap. x. "Dopo pochi momenti.....due giorni."
 (3.) Cap. xiv. "Lo so pur troppo.....cose vecchie."
 (4.) Cap. xvi. "Ma ben presto.....di criminale."

Ariosto :—Orlando Furioso. Canto xi. Canz. 11, 12.

SPANISH.

Passages given to be translated from Spanish into English.

Translation from Spanish is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Spain. It may be selected as a branch of Examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House).
 Charitable Trusts Commission.
 Colonial Office.
 Ecclesiastical Commission.
 Factory Inspectors' Department.
 Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).

Metropolitan Police Courts.
 Department of Science and Art.
 Board of Trade.
 Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
 Military Offices in Dublin.
 Civil Service Commission.

Esta fué la primera batalla que se dió entre aquellos dos bandos tan encarnizados despues. Por fortuna no se derramó en alla mucha sangre ni de vencedores ni de vencidos; ni despues de la accion se affigió el ánimo con aquellas ejecuciones funestas, que en semejantes casos suele prescribir

la inexorable razon de estado, ó permitirse la venganza. Almagro, tan humano como generoso, no quiso consentir en el decreto de muerte que ya el fiero Orgoñez tenia fulminado contra el general prisionero, cuando le llevaban al Cuzco; mandó que se volviese á los vencidos lo que era suyo, y lo que no se encontrase que se pagase de su hacienda propia; en fin, se condujo con tal humanidad y cortesía, que los hizo suyos en gran parte, y si bien muchos le faltaron despues ó por flaqueza ó por inconstancia, no por eso perdieron jamas el interés que inspiraba su hidalga y benigna condicion. Cuando Diego de Alvarado, ya libre de sus prisiones, llegando á abrazarle y á darle el parabien de su victoria, le pidió, con generosidad, tambien harto noble de su parte, la suspension de la terrible órden de Orgoñez, "Ya eso está hecho," respondia él con una satisfaccion y una alegría, que daba á entender bien claro la bondad de su corazon, y cuan poco habia nacido para aquella terrible crisis en que la ambicion propia y agena le tenia puesto. En la conferencia que tuvo con Alonzo de Alvarado, su conversacion era mas propia de hombre que justifica sus procedimientos y manifiesta la razon que le asiste, que de vencedor envanecido y enojado que acusa y acrimina. Quejóse, sí, con discrecion y templanza del agravio hecho á sus embajadores y concluyó asegurándole que su tratamiento seria conforme á su persona; y en lo que tocabo á disponer de sí, viese lél o que le convenia y cualquiera, que fuese su resolucion, siempre le tendria por amigo.—*Quintana.*

Cuán solitaria la nacion que un dia
Poblara immensa gente!

¡ La nacion cuyo imperio se extendia
Del ocaso al oriente!

Lágrimas viertes, infeliz ahora,
Soberana del mundo,

¡ Y nadie de tu faz encantadora
Borra el dolor profundo!

Oscuridad y luto tenebroso
En tí vertió la muerte,
Y en su furor el déspota sañoso
Se complació en tu suerte.

No perdonó lo hermoso, patria mia;
Cayó el jóven guerrero,
Cayó el anciano, y la segur impía
Manejó placentero.

So la rabia cayó la vírgen pura
 Del déspota sombrío,
 Como eclipsa la rosa su hermosura
 En el sol del estío.—*Espronceda.*

Quintana :—Vidas de Españoles Celebres.

- (1.) Pizarro (p. 138.) "La sorpresa.....al suelo."
- (2.) Pizarro (p. 140.) "Cuando Almagro.....y cruel."
- (3.) El Gran Capitan (p. 132.) "Estaba ya.....comenzaron à huir."

Juan de Timoneda :—

El Patranuela. "El rey de Tracia.....á dormir."

Iriarte :—

Hist. de España. "Llegamos.....poder."

RUSSIAN.

Passages given to be translated into Russian.

Translation from Russian is prescribed to Candidates for the situation of Paid Attaché, who have served as Unpaid Attachés in Russia. It may be selected as a branch of examination by Candidates for the—

Admiralty (Whitehall and Somerset House).	Metropolitan Police Courts.
Charitable Trusts Commission.	Department of Science and Art.
Ecclesiastical Commission.	Board of Trade.
Factory Inspectors' Department.	Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.
Foreign Office (Unpaid Attachés).	Military Offices in Dublin.
	Civil Service Commission.

A passage from Ystrjaloff.

A passage from Karamsin.

A passage from a Russian newspaper.

QUESTIONS ON GREEK, ROMAN, AND FRENCH LITERATURE.

Prepared for an examination of Candidates for the Colonial Office.

State briefly the arguments for and against the opinion, that the Homeric poems are the work of one man.

Sketch the history of the Greek drama.

Draw a parallel between Thucydides and any historian, ancient or modern, to whom you consider that he bears resemblance.

What do you consider to be the chief merits and defects, as philosophers, of Plato and of Aristotle respectively?

Describe the daily life of a citizen (1) of Athens in the time of Pericles : (2) of Rome in the time of Augustus.

Distinguish the different grades of political right enjoyed by various classes at Rome ; and trace historically the progressive extension of the franchise.

What were the distinctive opinions of the Old, Middle, and New Academies ? Who were the founders of each ? Which philosophical sect found the greatest number of adherents at Rome ? Can you account for this ?

Enumerate, with brief notices of their lives and writings, the Latin dramatic poets who devoted themselves to the adaptation of Greek models. Can you cite any passages of Horace in illustration ?

Write a short review, or criticism, of any one Latin poet.

What are the chief periods of French literature ? Name some of the most celebrated authors in each period.

Who are the chief tragic poets of France ? Name some of their greatest works :—What are the chief characteristics of the French drama as compared with the English ?

Mention the most important works of the following authors, and the period at which they flourished :—Montesquieu, Voltaire, Madame de Staël, Lamartine, Rousseau, Molière.

Who were the chief "Encyclopædist" writers ? What was their influence on their age ?

Name the chief masters of pulpit oratory in the 17th and 18th centuries ; and the chief political orators who flourished at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century.

Who was the author of the Provincial Letters? For what purpose were they written?

Trace the influence of "the English School" on modern French literature.

What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Classical and Romantic schools? What writers belong to each?

GEOMETRY.

EUCLID.

Set to Candidates for the Treasury, and to Candidates for the Admiralty who selected Euclid as a subject of examination.

BOOK I.

Distinguish between a "postulate" and an "axiom." Write down Euclid's three postulates.

PROP. XXI.—If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

PROP. XXXII.—If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Enunciate and prove the corollaries of the last proposition.

PROP. XLIV.—To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram, which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

The quadrilateral figure whose diameters bisect each other is a parallelogram.

BOOK II.

PROP. VI.—If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square of half the line bisected, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.

PROP. XII.—In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite

side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

In any isosceles triangle ABC, if AD be drawn from the vertex to any point in the base, show that the difference of the squares on AB and AD is equal to the rectangle of BD and CD.

Book III.

PROP. IX.—If a point be taken within a circle, from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle.

PROP. XX.—The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

PROP. XXXI.—In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

ABC is a triangle of which the angle A is acute; show that the square of BC is less than the squares of AB, AC, by twice the square of the line drawn from A to touch the circle on BC as diameter.

If a quadrilateral is described about a circle, show that the angles subtended at the centre of the circle by two opposite sides of it are together equal to two right angles.

ALGEBRA.

Divide $4bx^3 + (4c - ab)x^2 - (4d + ac)x + 4ad$ by $4x - a$.

Find the value of $\frac{2a\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}}$ when $x = \frac{1}{2}\left\{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}\right\}$

Reduce to its simplest form the expression—

$$\frac{1}{4x^3(x+y)} + \frac{1}{4x^3(x-y)} + \frac{1}{2x^3(x^2+y^2)}$$

Show that the product of two quantities equals that of their greatest common measure and least common multiple.

Find the greatest common measure of—

$$35x^3 + 47x^2 + 13x + 1 \text{ and } 42x^4 + 41x^3 - 9x^2 - 9x - 1.$$

Solve the following equations—

$$\frac{12}{x} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{12x}\right) = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ y + 2z + 3x = 13 \\ z + 2x + 3y = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$x^3 + xy + y^3 = a^3$$

$$x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = b^4$$

A and B have the same annual income, and occupy lodgings for 30 weeks, the former at 14s., the latter at 21s. per week, all other expenses being exactly the same for both: B exceeds his income by as much as A comes short of his, and finds that he has spent one tenth too much: Required the annual income and the whole expenditure of each.

Find the sum of the following series—

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \dots \text{ to 14 terms.}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{15} - \&c. \text{ to 10 terms, and to infinity.}$$

Write down the expansion of $(3x - 4y)^3$, and by means of the binomial theorem approximate to $\sqrt[3]{31}$.

What are the advantages of employing the number 10 as the base for logarithms? Having given the logarithms of a number to the base e , show how to find the logarithms of the same number to the base 10.

Given $\log_{10} 71968 = 4.8571394$; diff. for 1 = 60: find the value of $\sqrt[8]{.0719686}$ to seven places of decimals.

Solve the following equations:—

$$\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} - \sqrt{b^2 + x^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \sqrt{b^2 + x^2}} = \frac{c}{d}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{x} - \frac{2}{y} = 2 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$(2\frac{1}{2})^{2x} \times 5^{2x-5} = (1\frac{1}{2})^{x+1} \times (1\frac{1}{2})^{2-x}$$

Insert four harmonic means between 2 and 12.

Find what number r out of n things must be taken together so that the number of combinations formed may be the greatest possible.

When does one quantity vary directly as another, and when inversely as another?

Given that y varies as the sum of two quantities, one of which varies as x directly, the other as x inversely; and that when $x = 1$, $y = 4$, when $x = 2$, $y = 6$: Find the relation between x and y .

In what scale of notation is sixteen-hundred-and-sixty-four ten-thousandth's of unity represented by .0404?

EUCLID, ALGEBRA, AND TRIGONOMETRY.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them, of the other; the base of that which has the greater angle, shall be greater than the base of the other.

BOOK III.

PROP. 20.—The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base, that is, upon the same part of the circumference.

BOOK IV.

PROP. 11.—To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

BOOK VI.

PROP. 18.—Upon a given straight line to describe a rectilineal figure similar, and similarly situated, to a given rectilineal figure.

A common tangent is drawn to two circles which touch externally; prove that if a circle is described on that part of it which lies between the points of contact, as diameter, it will pass through the point of contact of the two circles.

Inscribe a circle in a given quadrant of a circle.

Divide $4bx^3 + (4c - ab)x^2 - (4d + ac)x + ad$ by $4x - a$.

Find the value of $\frac{2a\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ when $x = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} - \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}} \right\}$

Reduce to its simplest form the expression—

$$4 \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{4x^3(x-y)} + \frac{1}{2x^2(x^2+y^2)}$$

Solve the following equations—

$$\frac{12}{x} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{12x}\right) = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + 3z = 17 \\ y + 2z + 3x = 13 \\ z + 2x + 3y = 12 \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = a^2 \\ x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = b^4 \end{cases}$$

A and B have the same annual income, and occupy lodgings for 30 weeks in the year, the former at 14s., the latter at 21s. per week, all other expenses being exactly the same for both: B exceeds his income by as much as A comes short of his, and finds that he has spent one tenth too much: Required the annual income and the whole expenditure of each.

Find the sum of the following series—

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{2}{5} + \dots \text{ to 14 terms.}$$

$$\frac{5}{3} - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{16}{15} - \dots \text{ to 10 terms, and to infinity.}$$

Write down the expansion of $(3x - 4y)^9$, and by means of the binomial theorem approximate to $\sqrt[3]{31}$

Find the value of $\tan 30^\circ$ and of $\sin 18^\circ$.

Prove—

$$\sin A - \sin B = 2 \sin \frac{A - B}{2} \cos \frac{A + B}{2}$$

$$\sin 2A = \frac{1 - \tan^2 (45 - A)}{1 + \tan^2 (45 - A)}$$

Having given the numerical value of $\sin A$ find that of $\cos \frac{A}{2}$; and show that there ought to be four corresponding values. Determine which is the proper value when A lies between 180° and 270° .

In a plane triangle, having given two sides and the included angle, obtain the formulæ for solving the triangle.

Ex. Given $a = 205$, $b = 195$, $C = 4^\circ$, $\log 2 = \cdot 30103$, $L \cot 2^\circ = 11 \cdot 4569162$, $L \cot 54^\circ 20' = 9 \cdot 8559376$, $L \cot 54^\circ 21' = 9 \cdot 8556708$; find the remaining angles.

What are the advantages of employing the number 10 as the base for logarithms? Having given the logarithms of a number to the base e , show how to find the logarithms of the same number to the base 10.

Given $\log_{10} 71968 = 4 \cdot 8571394$; diff. for 1 = 60: find the value of $\sqrt[3]{\cdot 0719686}$ to seven places of decimals.

AVERAGES AND PER CENTAGES.

(Set to Candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council for Education, and for the Constabulary in Ireland.)

(Time allowed $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour.)

Find the average of 13, 27, 0, 46, 72, 86, and express the fractional part decimally.

The populations of 3 towns in the year 1841 were 20,325, 41,304, and 6,117; and in the year 1851 they had increased respectively 9, 10, and 12 per cent.; find the average population of the three towns in 1851.

If goods which were bought at 2*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* per cwt. be sold at 2*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, what is the gain per cent.?

What is the premium upon a policy of assurance for 6,417*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* at 2*l.* 12*s.* per cent.?

If by selling an article at 1*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* a pound I gain 16 per cent. on my outlay, what was its prime cost?

- A grocer buys 3 cwt. of sugar at 5d. per pound, and 7 cwt. at 6½d. ; he sells 5½ cwt. at 5½d. per pound ; at what rate per pound must he sell the remainder in order to make 50 per cent, on his whole outlay ?
- When the 3 per cents. are at 91½, find how much can be bought for 540l., allowing for commission ½ per cent. upon the stock bought.
- A person sells out of the 3 per cents. at 96, and invests his money in railway 5 per cent. stock at par ; find how much per cent. his income is increased.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

(Set to candidates for the Office of the Committee of Council on Education.)

[N.B.—In this Examination Natural Science is not prescribed, but may be selected by any candidate who has "made it his especial study," with the view of displaying his industry and intelligence.]

- Enumerate the various kinds of levers, and state the general relation between the power and weight, when balanced on a lever.
- Explain fully the principle of the graduation in the common and in the Danish steelyard.
- What are the three laws of motion in dynamics, and how is their truth established ?
- Explain the construction and use of a common barometer and its vernier. Show also how a self-registering thermometer may be constructed.
- Define specific gravity, and give a method by which the specific gravity of a body lighter than the fluid in which it is weighed may be found.
- A piece of metal whose weight in water is 12 ounces is attached to a piece of wood which weighs 16 ounces in vacuo, and the weight of the two in water is 8 ounces ; find the specific gravity of the wood.
- Explain the following terms : equator, ecliptic, zenith, solstice, meridian, meridian line, nadir, horizon, perihelion, solstitial colure, magnetic variation, compression of the earth.

Explain how it is that in sailing round the world a day is either lost or gained.

Explain the following phenomena:—

The changes of the seasons.

The different lengths of day and night.

The comparative absence of twilight in the tropics.

The trade winds.

The harvest moon.

The phases of the moon.

State concisely the principal arguments by which it may be proved (1) that the earth moves round on its own axis;

(2) that it moves round the sun.

Explain fully why the clock is sometimes before and sometimes behind the sun. How often are they together?

What is this phenomenon called?

On the 31st January,—when it is 3·15 p.m. at Dublin, Lat. 53·20, Long. 6·15,—what is the hour and season at Rio Janeiro, S. Lat. 23°, W. Long. 43°?

Describe the common astronomical telescope, and show how its magnifying power may be measured.

How is a telescope made achromatic?

What are the various effects produced on bodies by heat?

What exception is there to the law that the bulk of bodies increases with their temperature? What result would follow if this exception did not exist?

What hypotheses have been framed as to the formation of coal? Which do you prefer? Give your reasons.

CHEMISTRY.

Define the term *element*. What elements are gaseous, what are liquids, under the ordinary conditions of the globe?

What changes do these undergo by considerable alteration of such conditions?

State the law of multiple proportions; and illustrate it by means of the oxides (1) of nitrogen (2) of manganese.

Give the chemical names of, and write in formulæ, alum, common salt, green vitriol, calomel, corrosive sublimate, and chloride of lime.

The equivalent of aluminium is 13·7. How much per cent. of oxygen, of sulphur, and of aluminium is contained in the anhydrous normal (or neutral) sulphate of alumina?

- Of what gases does the atmosphere consist? Give any *accurate* method of effecting its analysis; and state the results of this analysis.
- Explain the changes resulting from the action (1) of hydrochloric acid, (2) of strong nitric acid, (3) of very dilute nitric acid, on gold, iron, tin, and zinc respectively; and state any facts regarding the modification of the result by the purity or the alloying of any of these metals.
- Define the terms *temperature*, *specific heat*, and *latent heat*, and the term *volume* as applied to a gas.
- What law has been asserted connecting the specific heats of the several elements? How far is it universal?
- What is meant by the theoretical density of carbon vapour? Within what limits is its determination true, and on what assumptions is that determination based?
- Describe the oxides (1) of carbon, (2) of iron; and give a complete account of the most important oxides of chlorine.
- Phosphoric acid is tribasic. Give illustrations of each type of its salts. It undergoes modifications by the action of heat. Under what circumstances, and what types of salts result?
- What is meant by the *empiric* as distinguished from the *rational* formula of a substance? Illustrate each by means of acetic acid.
- Describe the chemical changes involved in the process called the vinous fermentation.
- The analyst employs sulphuretted hydrogen to separate metals from each other. Into what groups does he thus divide them, and what principles are involved in the separation.
- A solution contains lead, tin, nickel, iron, zinc, magnesia, potash with hydrochloric and nitric acids. Give in detail the process of analysing (qualitatively) such a solution.
- Give a series of illustrations, (1) from minerals, (2) from the products of the laboratory, of isomorphism, dimorphism, allotropism, and isomerism.

GEOLGY.

- Define the terms *anticlinal*, *synclinal*, *unconformable*, *strike*, and *dip*.
- State the reasons for the division of rock into igneous and *sedimentary*. What are metamorphic rocks?

- What are the constituent minerals of granite, basalt, greenstone, gneiss, trachyte?
- Describe the divisions of the wealden formation, and give a sketch of its distribution in England, and the reasons of looking on it as a freshwater deposit.
- Where are the points of division placed by geologists to separate the hypozoic, the palæozoic, the mesozoic, and the cainozoic strata? Exemplify the principles on which these divisions have been founded.
- Coal has been accounted for sometimes as the result of drift by water of masses of vegetable matter; sometimes as an accumulation of such matter by growth *in situ*. What hypotheses do these views involve, and what circumstances lend probability to each view?
- Give an accurate description of the stigmaria and the sigillaria, and of the facts that prove their mutual relation, with the most characteristic mode of their occurrence in the strata.
- Describe the mountain limestone formation. How is it distributed over the world?
- By what observations and arguments does the geologist seek to determine the period of elevation of a mountain chain? Illustrate this by some example.
- Show that by the amount and by the characters of the distribution of organic remains in one and the same rock in different localities we may predicate facts concerning its oceanic and littoral deposition, pointing to the limits of the sea in which it was formed. Give illustrations of this.
- Give a description of the most important characteristics common to the trilobites, and give the history of their distribution in time.
- What are the usual characters of a mineral vein? How far is its wealth found to depend on the rock it traverses? Describe the methods adopted by the practical miner for the discovery of a lode.
- Describe the structure of the ammonite, and give an account of the distribution of its species in time.
- Trace the changes in the character of the zoology during the oolitic period, as illustrated by the reptilia and the cephalopoda.
- Describe some of the fossils characteristic of the chalk.
- Give a sketch of the geology of the Malvern Hills.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

- Describe what is meant by *parallel motion* in machinery.
- Explain the principle upon which Nasmyth's steam hammer is designed.
- Explain the principles upon which Bramah's hydraulic press is designed.
- State what considerations limit the thickness of metal in a cylindrical hydraulic press.
- Explain the principles of the construction of a Cornish engine.
- Define the term *horse power*.
- What is Tredgold's rule for the dimensions of safety valves in low-pressure engines?
- The diameter of the cylinder of a locomotive engine is 16 inches, the length of stroke 21 inches, the driving wheel is 6 feet in diameter. What would be the force applied at the circumference of the wheel when worked to a pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch?
- State the object of the variable cut off, and of the link motion in high-pressure engines.
- Describe a Daniel's constant battery and a Smee's battery.
- What is an amalgamated zinc plate, and how is it prepared?
- Show the general expression for the force of a voltaic current in a circuit in terms of the *electro-motive power of each element, the No. of elements, the resistance of the liquid, the distance between the plates, and their sectional area, the length of the connecting wire, and its sectional area*, (Ohm's law.)
- Describe the principles upon which Cooke and Wheatstone's needle instrument is founded.
- Describe the principles upon which Morse's instrument is founded.
- Explain the meaning of the term *induced currents*.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- Explain and illustrate the proposition that all *capital* is perpetually consumed and reproduced. What is meant by *fixed*, and what by *circulating capital*.
- On what conditions do the rise and fall of *wages* depend? What would be the effect of fixing a legal minimum of wages?

State concisely Ricardo's theory of *rent*. What is the value of the objection to it that there cannot be land in cultivation which pays no rent?

Define *value* and *price*. Can there be a general rise of values?

In what sense is it true that, in all employments, the rate of profit on capital tends to an equality?

To what extent does *credit* assist production?

What is the nature of the operation which is effected by means of the *foreign exchanges*? What is meant by saying that the exchange is "unfavourable" to a particular country?

Why does a tax on some one commodity generally raise the value and price of that commodity by *more* than the amount of the tax imposed?

What foundation is there for the opinion that there can be a general over-supply of commodities?

What, according to the old mercantile theory, was an "unfavourable balance of trade?" Analyse the doctrine that such a balance is an evil.

LAW, Etc.

(1.) LAW OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Explain the nature of a feoffment and of livery of seisin.

Why are feoffments not now in use?

What is the effect of a limitation to uses since the Statute of Uses? How does the assurance called a bargain and sale operate?

What is the difference between the estates in land created by a gift to a man for life, and by a gift to a man for 100 years, if he so long live?

Define a remainder of lands. What is the meaning of the doctrine that every limitation, which can possibly be construed as a remainder, shall always be so construed?

What is the effect of giving land to A (simply) in a conveyance *inter vivos*? What is the effect of a devise of lands to A (simply)?

Define an easement. When running water passes through a man's land, what is the nature of his right to the use of the water, as against proprietors lower down the stream?

Explain carefully the operation of a mortgage in the ordinary form. What is foreclosure, and what redemption?

When a mortgagor dies intestate, to whom does the estate in the mortgaged lands pass, and to whom the interest in the debt secured by the mortgage?

What are the contracts which, according to the Statute of Frauds, must be evidenced by writing?

Explain the nature of a bill of exchange. When it is dishonoured, what steps must the holder take in order to perfect his power of recovering the amount due on it?

What is an act of bankruptcy? Describe generally the nature of the interest which passes from a bankrupt to his assignees.

Define the contract of insurance. What interest must the insured have in the subject of the insurance, in order that the contract may stand?

(2.) REAL PROPERTY LAW (ELEMENTARY).

What is meant by the "quantity" and "quality" of an estate in land? What are the quantity and quality of the following estates?—

(1.) to A (simply).

(2.) to A for 100 years if he should live so long.

(3.) to A to the use of B.

(4.) to A and his heirs male for the life of B.

Define a "springing use," a "shifting use," and an "executory devise."

What was originally the object of creating trustees to preserve contingent remainders? Are such trustees useful in any case at the present moment?

What is meant by "mortmain"? And what is the object of the mortmain acts? What statute of George II. regulates charitable devises and bequests, and what are its chief provisions? Is this statute one of the mortmain acts?

What rights has the husband, during the coverture, and after his wife's death, over (1) her fee simple; (2) her entailed copyholds; (3) her chattels real?

What is the office of "protector of the settlement," and how long has it existed?

Mention the principal changes introduced into the law of dower by the "Dower Act."

In what manner is an estate in fee usually mortgaged?

- What is meant by "foreclosure," and what by "redemption"?
- What is a "power," and what an "appointment"? Explain the rule that the terms of a power must be strictly followed in executing it.
- Distinguish between the following modes of conveyance:—a lease and release; a bargain and sale; a feoffment. State whether they are all in use at the present moment; and if they have fallen into disuse, what is the reason.
- Define an "easement" and a "covenant running with the land;" and state generally what are the principal provisions of the "Prescription Act."
- What is the nature of the "action of ejectment"? Within how many years can it be brought after the right to bring it accrued to the plaintiff?

(3.) REAL PROPERTY LAW.

- How many kinds of estate in fee simple are there? How do they differ as to *quality*, and what effect had the statute *De Donis* on their *quantity*.
- What is the principle of merger? Give a reason for the co-existence in the same person of an *estate tail* and the *immediate reversion in fee*.
- In whom is the legal or equitable estate vested in the following examples:—a bargain and sale to A to the use of B; a demise by one seised in fee to A to the use of B; an assignment of a term of years to A to the use of B?
- A man has one son A, and two daughters, C and D. A purchases an estate in fee, and dies intestate and without issue. To whom does his estate descend, and why?
- Explain what is meant by a *nudum pactum*. What is the rule of law with reference to it, and why has the rule in question been established?
- Give a definition of an *indictment*; and state what test you would apply for determining whether a particular wrongful act is indictable or actionable. Under what circumstances may an act done give rise as well to an indictment as to an action?
- State concisely what is the peculiar office of the grand jury, of the common jury, and of the judge on a criminal trial.
- Can a written contract, not required to be in writing by the statute law, be varied by evidence, (1) of a *contemporaneous*, (2) of a *subsequent* verbal agreement?

Distinguish between executory and executed trusts, and between the rules of construction applicable to trusts of each species.

In what manner is the creation of trusts affected by the Statute of Frauds? Is any exception made to the general provision?

Is a plea of purchase for valuable consideration without notice, a good defence against a legal title? State the reasons on which your opinion is founded.

The executor of a testator who has bequeathed pecuniary legacies and the residue of his personal estate commits a *devastavit*. By whom shall the loss be sustained?

(4.) SCOTCH LAW.

How is personal estate in Scotland administered to in the case of intestacy; and how is the property distributed?

What is the law of descent or succession in regard to heritable or real property?

What is the name of the particular kind of real estate in Scotland which forms an exception to the general rule of succession, and which *ascends* instead of descending?

Can real estate in Scotland be disposed of by will or testament?

Is there any particular word in the Scotch law of real property which is absolutely essential to the conveyance of real estate, and if so what is the word?

The body of the municipal law of Scotland is composed of common law and statute law; what is the meaning of common law in Scotland, and what does it comprehend?

How is a deed in Scotland, which consists of more than one page, executed and attested?

What is the great principle of evidence in favour of Scotch deeds executed with all the requisite legal solemnities?

What is the name of the deed or deeds by which land may be mortgaged in security of a loan of money?

What is the meaning of settling property in "strict entail" in Scotland?

State the different ways in which a legal although an irregular marriage may be constituted in Scotland.

In the case of real estate, what is the widow's right over the property of her deceased husband? give the term by which it is distinguished.

- What is the nature and extent of the husband's right over the real estate of his deceased wife?
- How is the relation of landlord and tenant in Scotland usually constituted?
- Whether is the right of a tenant under an agricultural lease, of the nature of real or personal estate?
- Can a contract or obligation not completed be departed from? If so, give the technical expression by which the power to do this is known in Scotch law books.
- Describe fully the existing Scotch law of sale.
- Describe the Scotch *summary* procedure for recovering on bill and notes.
- Give examples of the various periods of prescription in the Scotch law, mentioning the periods of limitation, and the circumstances to which prescription may be applied.
- What do you understand by the long negative prescription?
- In what particular case must there be a grand jury in Scotland?
- Is there any appeal in or out of Scotland from the judgments of the Supreme Criminal Court?
- Mention some of the principal institutional writers and authorities on the Scotch law.

MERCANTILE AND COMMERCIAL LAW.

- [*Set to Candidates for the Consular Service, who are required to show "a sufficient knowledge of British Mercantile and Commercial Law to enable them to deal with questions arising between British Shipowners, Shipmasters, and Seamen."*]
- What are the duties of a British consular officer at a foreign sea-port, in reference to the proposed discharge of seamen by the master of a vessel?
- By what acts may the right of a vendor of goods to "stop in transitu" be taken away?
- What limitations are there to the doctrine that the slave trade stands on the footing of piracy?
- By whom are the expenses of a ship incurred in a port of refuge to be primarily borne?
- What sort of misrepresentation to the underwriter will avoid a policy of maritime insurance?
- Ought an agreement for seamen's wages to be written or verbal? If such an agreement be not made in accordance

with the provisions of the governing statutes, is it absolutely void?

What is a seaman's "allotment ticket," and what is its legal effect?

Describe a bottomry bond, and state briefly in what particulars the rules of law regarding it differ from those which govern other securities for money.

What are the functions of a consular officer in reference to the securities to be given to salvors where salvage services have been rendered by one of Her Majesty's ships?

Under what circumstances may seamen quit a British ship against the will of the master, without being guilty of desertion?

What effect has a blockade of the port of destination on contracts for the maritime carriage of merchandise?

When a ship is sold or mortgaged at a port which is not her port of registry, what functions may a consular officer have to exercise in reference to the transaction?

No. 2.

Under what jurisdiction, civil and criminal, is a consul who has been accredited to a Christian power? Is he necessarily at liberty to engage in trade?

Define "Barratry," and give particular instances of that offence. What are the chief acts of barratry punishable under British statutes?

Under what circumstances may seamen quit a British ship, against the will of the master, without being guilty of desertion?

Define a "stoppage in transitu," and state when it may be exercised.

What is "general average?" If a vessel is detained in a foreign port, by the command of a sovereign power, on whom falls the expense of the wages and maintenance of the crew?

What is a "maritime lien," and how does it differ from an ordinary lien?

How is a bill of lading negotiated, and what is transferred by its negotiation?

What sort of misrepresentation to the underwriter avoids a policy of maritime insurance.

Under what circumstances can the master of a ship hypothecate it in foreign parts so as to bind the ship-owner?

How far can a passenger be compelled to assist in working a vessel in distress?

What is "demurrage," and who is the person liable to pay it?

When the risk which was contemplated in effecting a maritime insurance has not actually been run, can the insured demand a return of the premium from the underwriter?

Questions set to Candidates for the situation of Third-class Clerk in the Solicitor's Office of the Post Office.

(1.) EQUITY.

Explain and illustrate the maxim "Where there is equal equity the law must prevail."

For what purposes can a summons be employed in the Court of Chancery? State the general nature of the proceedings which can be founded on a summons.

A trustee alienates the trust estate; will the estate be still subject to the trust under any and what circumstances? Consider more particularly the cases, (1) where the alienor has given no consideration for the estate, (2) where he has given a valuable consideration.

A testator directs his executors to sell his leasehold property, and to lay out one half of the moneys so to be produced in erecting a monument to himself in a particular church, and the other in purchasing an organ for the same church. Are these valid bequests?

In what cases will a bill for an account lie in equity?

In an ordinary foreclosure suit, has the Court of Chancery authority to direct a sale instead of a foreclosure at the instance of the mortgagor, without the consent of the mortgagee? and if so, whence is such authority derived?

(2.) COMMON LAW.

Explain the proposition that "a mere voluntary courtesy will not uphold an assumpsit."

What is meant by "special endorsing" a writ of summons? and when may it be proper to endorse the writ specially?

In what does a "pawn" differ from a "lien"? and from a "mortgage"?

What kind of property in a "chattel" has its finder? and under what circumstances may the finder of a bank note be guilty of larceny in appropriating it?

What is the doctrine of the common law as to "contributory negligence"?

State what things are (1) absolutely, (2) conditionally privileged from being distrained for rent.

(3.) CONVEYANCING.

An estate is limited to A for life, remainder to B's sons in tail, remainder to C in fee. In how many ways could A and C, under the old law, have dealt with their respective estates, so as to destroy the contingent to B's sons? What difference has the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106. made in this respect?

When property is not settled to a married woman's separate use, what is the extent of the marital right and disposition over her chattels personal, chattels real, and estates of inheritance?

What is the object of inserting covenants for title in a purchase deed? An estate is conveyed to A, to uses to bar dower; A appoints to a purchaser in fee; will A's covenants for title run with the land? Give your reasons.

An estate is conveyed to such uses as A shall appoint, and in default of appointment to A for life, remainder to the right heirs of A. A's marriage takes place previous to 1854; is A's wife entitled to her dower? If so, can A nevertheless make a good title to a purchaser free from dower?

What is meant by a *condition precedent*, and what change has been effected by the Common Law Procedure Act in reference to the mode of averring its performance in pleading?

Why is it that contradictory customs cannot be co-existent in the same place? Can you mention any customs which have been held to be *unreasonable*?

What degree of care and vigilance is required from a gratuitous bailee, and from a bailee for hire? In what leading case is the law upon this subject specially considered?

State the leading rules applicable to the construction of Acts of Parliament.

What was the ancient rule of the common law as to contracts entered into by a lunatic? In what cases will they be set aside in equity.

A father dies indebted to a son for moneys received to his use, the father having by his will bequeathed a share of his residuary personal estate to the child, greater than the amount of his debt. Is the child entitled to claim both

the debt and the share of the residue? Mention the leading rules relative to the subject.

A testator devises lands to A, and charges them with the payment of debts and certain annuities bequeathed by the will; A sells the land; can the purchase money be safely paid to him alone by the vendee, without the concurrence of the annuitants? State the reasoning on which the rule applicable to the case is founded.

In what cases will a settlement made by a woman previously to marriage, without the knowledge of her intended husband, be set aside at his instance after the marriage has taken place?

Questions prepared for an Examination of Candidates for the Colonial Office.

(1.) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

What are the "Three Estates of the Realm"? On what occasions have attempts been made to limit the number of the Peerage?

What are the functions of the House of Lords in regard to "Money Bills"? Enumerate the principal descriptions of enactment which are considered to be included under the term "Money Bill."

What is the nature of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*? By what statute is it regulated? Did that statute create it?

Describe briefly the constitutional position and functions of the "Privy Council." In what relation does the Cabinet stand to it?

Has the Queen any greater authority over a Colony which has not yet received a charter or constitution than she has over her English dominions? Is there any portion of the English Common Law which does not without special provision extend to a newly-settled dependency of the British Crown?

In what King's reign was *Magna Charta* made part of the English Statute Law? Mention any provisions of *Magna Charta* which you consider to have been peculiarly beneficial to the middle and lower classes.

Describe concisely the purport of the following laws and ordinances:—The Constitutions of Clarendon; the Bill of Rights; the Act of Settlement; the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act.

What special rule exists as to the evidence necessary to convict a person of High Treason? Can you mention any celebrated case in which a peculiar construction was put on this rule?

For what alleged offences were the following persons tried:—
Sacheverell, Lord George Gordon, Horne Tooke?

What questions of Constitutional Law were involved in the original dispute between the American Colonies and the mother country? Are any of these still unsettled?

(2.) INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(Set also to Candidates for the situation of *Paid Attaché*.)

Distinguish between the legal position of an *ambassador*, a *minister, chargé d'affaires*, and a *consul*.

What is implied in the *right of equality* among sovereign states, and to what extent is this right practically modified?

When a new country is discovered, does the right acquired through the discoverer accrue to the sovereign of whom he is a subject, or to the sovereign who employs him? Do you consider the right acquired to be inchoate or complete? If you think it merely inchoate, what is necessary to perfect it? Illustrate your answer by historical examples.

What test is usually applied to ascertain the degree of civilization which entitles a non-Christian race to share in the privileges of international law, and to be considered sovereign over the territory which it occupies?

Define *eminent domain*. What description of right to the national territory are sovereigns *inter se* assumed to possess, and why is the assumption necessary?

Define *postliminy*. What subjects of postliminy are recognized by modern international law?

What conditions must be satisfied in order that the goods of an enemy, taken at sea, may become the absolute property of the captor? State which of these conditions are required by the strict theory of capture in war, and which have been arbitrarily added by the custom of nations.

What rules of the general national law were modified or disturbed by the permission given by the Orders in Council of 1854, "to all subjects of Her Majesty, and the subjects and citizens of any neutral or friendly land, to *trade freely*" during the then existing war "with all ports and places not being in a state of blockade," provided that no British

vessel should enter or communicate with an enemy's port?

Do you consider that treaties are annulled by the breaking out of hostilities between the powers which were parties to them? Give authority for your answer; and, if it is in the affirmative, state what assumptions it involves as to the natural relation of states *inter se*.

Has a belligerent power the right to confiscate debts owing by its own subjects to subjects of the other belligerent?

What were the new rules which were attempted to be engrafted on the general international law by the armed neutrality of the northern powers in 1780? How far were these rules identical with those subscribed to by Great Britain at the Congress of Paris in 1856?

From what period is a treaty of peace binding—(1) on the contracting sovereigns—(2) on their subjects?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE CONSTITUTION.

In all cases dates should be given.

(Time allowed, 3 hours.)

Give some account of the events which led to the passing of Magna Charta, and state its most important provisions.

Who were the following persons? State in whose reign they flourished, and the most important facts with which their names are connected:—Hotspur, Thomas Cromwell, Guildford Lord Dudley, Darnley, Thomas A'Becket, Philip II. of Spain, Queen Henrietta Maria.

When were the following battles fought; who were the contending parties; who were the leaders; and what were the results?—Hexham, Flodden, Prestonpans, Edgehill, Landen, Talavera, Cape St. Vincent.

When was the union effected (1) between England and Scotland; (2) between Great Britain and Ireland? How is each nation represented in the combined Parliament?

Give some account of the political and social state of England at the date of the Restoration.

Mention the most celebrated statesmen who lived in the reign (1) of William; (2) of George III.; and sketch the character and life of one of them.

- What wars were ended (1) by the treaty of Troyes, A.D. 1420; (2) by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, A.D. 1748? What were the chief articles agreed to in each case?
- Why is the reign of Henry VII. an important epoch in the constitutional History of England? Contrast the present extent of the royal authority with its extent at that period. Describe concisely the purport (1) of the Petition of Right (2) of the Bill of Right.

BRITISH HISTORY.

- Explain briefly how the political and social state of England was affected—(1) by the Crusades—(2) by the wars of the Roses.
- Mention any instances of struggles in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries between the ecclesiastical and civil powers in England, and state what measures were taken to control the former.
- State distinctly the claims of the different aspirants to the throne of Scotland on the death of the Maid of Norway. Under what pretext did Edward I. of England interfere?
- Mention in chronological order the principal rebellions in Ireland, and how they were suppressed.
- Why is the reign of Henry VII. an important epoch in English history? Contrast the present extent of the royal authority with its extent at that period.
- Sketch briefly the causes which led to the rebellion in England. Give a short account of the following eminent persons:—Humphrey of Gloucester, Sir Thomas More, Anselm, Lord Peterborough, Stephen Langton, Prince Eugene.
- Give the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, and the results, of the following battles:—Stoke, Homildon Hill, Lincoln, Killcrankie, Pinkie, Towton, and Preston Pans.
- How far was the origin of the several States of North America in each case connected with religious or political causes at home?
- When did England acquire possession of Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Jamaica, New York, Aden, and Canada; and from whom were they taken respectively?
- Give an account of the manner in which *one* of these was acquired.

Enumerate the dependencies now administered through the Colonial Office by distinct subordinate governments.
 Write a short history of British India from the beginning of the present century, with the dates of the principal battles, and the names of the generals engaged in them.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY.

Set to Candidates for the situation of Clerk in the War Department.

In all cases dates should be given.

Who were the contending parties in the following battles :—
 Marathon, Cannæ, Ilerda, Granicus, Chæronea, Pavia, Vittoria, Marengo, Borodino, Megiddo?

Describe minutely the circumstances and results of any three of them.

Mention any famous person or events connected with Alexandria, Troyes, Campo Formio, St. Jean d'Acre, Seringapatam, Toulon, Quebec, Elba, Issus.

Sketch *briefly* the lives and characters of Pericles, Scipio Africanus the elder, Philip of Macedon, the Black Prince, Gustavus Adolphus.

What claims had William I., Stephen, James I., George I. to the English throne? Who were their immediate predecessors? What European Sovereigns were contemporary with any of them?

Mention the most important events that occurred, and the most remarkable persons who flourished, *either* between 1500 and 1550, or between 1700 and 1750, A.D.

Who were the parties and who the most remarkable individuals engaged in the following wars, what were their causes and results, and what were the most important actions fought in them?

The Peloponnesian War, the second Punic War, the Peninsular War, the American War.

Give some account of the establishment and extension of the Turkish power in Europe.

MODERN HISTORY.

In all cases dates should be given.

Time allowed, 3 hours.

Trace the descent of the reigning sovereign of England from Henry VII.

Sketch the character of Henry VII. What were the leading features of his domestic and foreign policy respectively?

Compare the condition of England as to literature and arts during his reign with what it had been in these respects at the beginning of the century.

Describe the political state of Italy in the fourteenth, and of Spain in the fifteenth century.

Give some account of the war known as the Seven Years' War. What nations took part in it, and what were the objects which each sought to gain? Mention the treaty by which it was concluded, and its principal terms.

When were the Unions effected (1) between England and Scotland, (2) between Great Britain and Ireland?

How was each nation represented in the combined Parliament?

What wars were concluded by the following peaces or treaties: Give the date and the most important conditions settled by them:—

Aix-la-Chapelle, Amiens, Bretigni, Cambray, Campo Formio, Utrecht, Westphalia.

Write a short biography of the following persons:—Leo X., Gustavus Adolphus, Cardinal Richelieu, Lord Peterborough, The Emperor Charles V.

What was the Pragmatic Sanction? To what contests did it give rise?

Explain and state the origin of the terms Guelfs, Ghibelins, Montagnards, Girondists, Whigs, Tories.

Explain fully the allusions contained in the following passage:—

“At a time when Europe was outraged by the Duke of Bourbon's capture of Rome, when the children of Francis were prisoners in Spain, and Henry, with the full energy of his fiery nature, was plunging himself into a quarrel with Charles, as the champion of the Holy See.....”

Mention the dates, the names of the commanders on each side, the occasion, and the results of the following battles :—

Marengo, Pavia, Pultewa, Minden, Hexham, Rocroi, Dettingen, Salamanca.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Set to Candidates for the India House.

When was the Mogul dynasty established? Mention with dates the names of some of the most distinguished of the great Moguls.

What was the first origin of the East India Company? When did it first establish itself in India? Describe its gradual extension.

What important measures in reference to the government of India were introduced in the years 1773, 1784, 1833 respectively?

On what occasions has the city of Delhi been taken and plundered?

Who were the following persons, mention when and where they flourished, and the most important facts connected with them. Hyder Ali, Sivajee, Akhbar Khan, Runjeet Singh, Scindiah, Holkar, Sir William Macnaghten, Sir Eyre Coote?

What are the principal sources of the revenue of British India? How is the land tax assessed? What was the zemindaree settlement established by Lord Cornwallis in 1793?

Mention the dates and the occasions on which the following battles were fought, and their results :—Moodkee, Plassy, Chillianwallah, Ghuznee, Buxar, Promé, Ferozeshah.

Mention with dates the names of the most eminent governors of India in the present century, and briefly sketch the most important events which occurred during the government of each.

GEOGRAPHY.

Set to candidates for the situation of unpaid Attaché, who are required to show a knowledge of "so much of M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary, as relates to the country to which they are about to proceed."

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND.

Into how many cantons is Switzerland divided? Name them, giving their principal towns, and stating what language is ordinarily employed in each of them respectively.

State the population of Switzerland, and what proportion of it consists of Roman Catholics.

In which cantons especially do the Protestant inhabitants form a majority?

Describe accurately the course of the river Aar, mentioning its chief tributaries on either bank. What other rivers of importance have their sources in Switzerland?

Draw a map of Switzerland, giving in the margin the heights of the principal mountains.

What are the principal manufactures of Switzerland? Under what advantages and disadvantages are they carried on?

What are the laws and customs prevalent in Switzerland with regard to the division of property?

What is the form of government now established in Switzerland? and when was it placed on its present footing?

How is the Federal Assembly composed, and where are its meetings held?

What course has been adopted by the Swiss government with regard to public education?

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.*

The next open competition of appointments in the Indian Civil Service will take place in July next, when † vacancies are to be competed for. The following regulations have been issued by the Civil Service Commissioners, who have now the conduct of these examinations :—

REGULATIONS.

1. In July, 1860, an examination of candidates will be held in London. Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any natural-born subject of Her Majesty who shall be desirous of entering the Civil Service of India will be entitled to be examined at such examination, provided he shall, on or before the 1st of May, 1860, have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's-yard, London, S.W.:—

(a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age on the 1st of May, 1860, will be above 18 years and under 22 years.

(b) A certificate signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him for the Civil Service of India.

(c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character.

(d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge, hereinafter enumerated, in which he desires to be examined.

* The Examination papers for this Service, which are too extensive to be given here, will be found in the Fourth Report of Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, published by Eyre and Spottiswoode.

† The number of appointments to be made is not at present known.

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

"8. The marks obtained by each candidate in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates if found duly qualified shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as any choice remains, the Presidency to which they shall be appointed.

9. In July, 1861, a further examination of the selected candidates will take place in the following subjects:—

	Marks.
1. { Sanscrit	500
{ Vernacular Languages of India (each)	350

* * Each candidate may name one or two languages.
If he name one only, he must name either Sanscrit or a vernacular language current in the presidency which he has selected.

2. The History and Geography of India	500
3. The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindoo and Mahomedan law	1000
4. Political Economy	500

In this, as in the preceding examination, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

10. No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the further examination, or after he shall have attained the age of 24 years.

11. The selected candidates who at the further examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the

subjects specified in regulation 9 shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

12. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the further examination.

13. No person will, even after passing the further examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

14. Applications from persons desirous of being admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's-yard, London, S.W.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorized the Civil Service Commissioners to state that, with the view of meeting the expenses to be incurred by selected candidates during the interval which must elapse before they can proceed to India, it is his intention to allow the sum of 100*l.* to each selected candidate who shall have passed the further examination in July, 1861, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

SALARIES.

Civil Servants on first arrival in India, and before they are qualified for and appointed to Office, receive the following Allowances—

		Per Mensem.	Per Annum.
IN BENGAL:—			
* Salary	Rs. 250		
House Rent.	80	330	Rs. 3,960
			or £396
* On passing in one language the Salary is increased to Rs. 300 per Mensem. On failing to pass within the prescribed time mentioned below, the Student is sent into the Interior and the House Rent is reduced to Rs. 40 per Mensem.			
IN MADRAS:—			
Allowance	Rs. 250		Rs. 3,000
			or £300
IN BOMBAY:—			
Salary	Rs. 200		
Moonshee Allowance	30		
House Rent	40	270	Rs. 3,240
			or £324

When first appointed to Office they receive:—

In BENGAL	... ..	Rs. 4,800 or £480
„ MADRAS	... ..	Rs. 4,200 or £420
„ BOMBAY	... ..	Rs. 4,440 or £444

There is an examination at the commencement of every month, at which all unpassed Civil Servants are required to attend, and the result is reported to Government.

Civil Servants must pass in 1 language in 5 months.

„ „ 2 languages 9 „

If they fail to pass within the above periods, they are sent into the interior; and if they fail to pass in 18 months they are removed from the Service.

The Salaries of Civil Servants are increased as soon as they enter upon active duty, and those who distinguish themselves by ability and good conduct, are, in the course of time, advanced to situations of great value and importance.

EXAMINERS.

English Language and Literature -	{	G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. of Magd. Hall, Oxford. G. L. Craik, Esq., M. A. Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast.
Greek and Latin Languages and Literature - -	{	Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and late Professor of Classical Literature at Haileybury College.
French Language and Literature -	{	M. Dupont.
German Language and Literature -	{	Max Müller, Esq., M.A., Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and Professor of Modern European Languages in the University of Oxford.
Italian Language and Literature -	{	Count Charles Arrivabene, LL.D., Pro- fessor of the Language and Literature of Italy in University College, London.
Sanskrit Language and Literature -	{	Monier Williams, Esq., M.A., of Univer- sity College, Oxford, late Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury College.
Arabic Language and Literature -	{	Col. Ouseley, late Professor of Arabic and Persian at Haileybury College.
Mathematics - -	{	Rev. Charles Graves, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith's Prof. of Mathematics in the University of Dublin. Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A., late Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Haileybury College.
Natural Science	{	G. D. Liveing, Esq., M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and
Moral Science -	{	Alex. Bain, Esq., M.A., Examiner in Logic and Intellectual, Moral, and Political Philosophy in the University of London.

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

By Order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

A number (to be hereafter determined) of Junior Appointments in the Engineer Establishment, and of Junior Appointments in the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Department of Public Works in India, will next year be open to Public Competition.

Candidates for Appointment to the Engineer Establishment must be not more than 23 years of age; and must have passed either not less than three years as articled pupils of a civil or mechanical engineer, or not less than two years as students in an engineering school or college approved by the Secretary of State in Council, and, in addition, not less than one year in practice under a civil or mechanical engineer.

On these points they must be provided with satisfactory certificates, and must also produce testimonials of good moral character and conduct from the Engineer or Professor under whom they have served, or by whom they have been instructed, as well as certificates from the Examining Physician to the India Office, of their being in a fit state of health for service in India. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this office, in the course of the month of May next year (during which month only will applications be received), the names of the candidates will be registered, and they will be authorized to present themselves for examination, on an appointed day, at the Royal Indian Military College, at Addiscombe.

The subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks to be awarded for proficiency in each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation to be indispensable.	
Algebra—Elementary principles, Simple and Quadratic Equation, Surds, Ratios, and Proportion; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression	80
Euclid—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and first 21 propositions of the 11th Book	80
Carried forward	160

Brought forward	...	...	...	...	160
Statics—Composition and Resolution of Forces, the Centre of Gravity, the Mechanical Powers, Roofs, Arches, and Bridges; Strength of Materials	...	...	...	...	260
Dynamics—Collision of Bodies, Uniformly Accelerated Motion, Circular Motion and Centrifugal Force	...	...	...	...
Hydrostatics and Hydraulics—Pressure of Fluids, Specific Gravity, and Equilibrium of Floating Bodies; Elastic Fluids and Atmospheric Pressure, Hydrotatic Machines...	...	...	...	...
Making Working Drawings of Machinery, and Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings	...	...	...	...	120
Framing of Estimates and Specifications from given plans and data	...	...	...	...	80
Projects for Bridges, Locks, Dams, Roads, and other Engineering Works	...	...	...	...	140
Trigonometrical Surveying, comprising Plane Trigonometry and traversing with the Theodolite	...	...	...	...	120
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting from a Field Book	...	...	...	...	60
Levelling and Use of the Instruments employed	...	...	...	...	60
					<hr/> 1,000

No Candidate will be passed over who shall not obtain 600 marks, of which at least 140 must be awarded for mathematics, but the candidates who may obtain the prescribed number of marks will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of the numbers they may severally obtain, and as many of them as may be required at the time for the public service will be appointed "Probationers of the first class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest on the Examiner's list.

Each probationer must, within a month of his nomination, sign a covenant, describing the terms and conditions of his appointment, and must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expenses of his passage. Any nominee not embarking when required will forfeit his appointment. He will be allowed pay at the rate of 170 rupees a month, which is about equivalent to £17 in English money, from the date of his embarkation.

On arriving in India he will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or in such other educational institution as the

Local Government may appoint, in order to acquire a colloquial knowledge of one of the native languages, and to receive further instruction in his profession. While thus studying he will be allowed free quarters, in addition to his monthly pay.

When pronounced sufficiently qualified by the President of the College or institution he will be transferred to the effective establishment of the Public Works Department, with the rank to which his attainments may entitle him, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank in respect of pay, promotion, furlough, retiring pension, &c., particulars of which will be furnished from this office on application.

Candidates for appointment to the Upper Subordinate Establishment must produce certificates of having passed not less than three years under civil or mechanical engineers, or in some trade connected with engineering, together with certificates of being not more than 23 years of age, and of moral character and conduct, and of constitutional fitness for service in India, corresponding with those required from candidates for the Engineer Establishment. On applying with these documents at the Department of Public Works in this house, during the month of May next year, their names will be registered, and they will be authorized to appear, on an appointed day, before the Board of Examiners.

The Subjects of Examination, and the maximum number of marks assigned to each, will be the following:—

Writing English correctly and legibly from dictation ...	25
Arithmetic	50
Mensuration of Planes and Solids	90
Framing of Estimates, on given data, from Plans and Sections of Buildings of simple form	80
Drawing Plans, and Elevations of Buildings of simple construction, and Diagrams of ordinary Mechanical Appliances	90
Levelling with the Y level	75
Land Surveying with Compass and Chain, and Plotting	90
	<hr/>
	500

No Candidate will be passed who shall not obtain 300 marks, but those who may obtain that number will be ranked by the Examiners in the order of their proficiency, and of

these, as many as may be required for the service will be appointed "Probationers of the Second Class," the appointments being given to those who stand highest on the Examiner's list.

Probationers of this class, likewise, must execute covenants within a month of their nomination, and embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State in Council, who will provide for the expense of their passage, and, in default of embarking when required, will forfeit their appointments. They will be granted pay at the rate of 85 rupees a month, which is about equal to £8 10s. in English money, from the date of their embarkation. On arriving in India they will be placed in a Civil Engineering College, or other educational institution, in order to receive further instruction, and will be allowed free quarters while remaining at College. When reported qualified for active employment, they will be reported to the effective establishment, with the rank to which their attainments may entitle them, and with all the rights and privileges appertaining to that rank, particulars of which will be furnished from this office on application.

T. G. BARING.

HAILEYBURY.

In consequence of the Civil Appointments being thrown open to competition, the College of Haileybury has ceased to exist.

Army.

Horse Guards, 1st October, 1859.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Regulations, in regard to the Examination of Gentlemen preparatory to their receiving Commissions in the Army, will take effect from this date in lieu of those issued on the 2nd August, 1858, and previous dates.

I. The examinations of Candidates for direct Commissions will be held Quarterly, or oftener if necessary, in London, and conducted under the direction of the Council of Military Education by Examiners appointed for the purpose.

II. The age of Candidates examined for direct appointments will be, until further notice, not under 17 years; the latest limit for the Infantry being 23, and for the Cavalry 25 years.

III. The Candidate will be examined by a Medical Board, to ascertain that he is in every point of view, as regards his physical constitution, fit for Military Service.

The Candidate will be required to produce the following Certificates, which must be forwarded to the Council of Military Education, 1, Whitehall Yard, as soon as possible after the receipt of the Military Secretary's order to attend for examination.

- a. A Certificate of Baptism, or other satisfactory proof of his age.
- b. A Certificate from a Minister of the Church or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of Religion.
- c. A Certificate of good moral character, signed by a Clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, or by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least two years; or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.
- d. A statement of the subjects in which he wishes to be examined.

IV. The following will be the subjects of Examination and the number of Marks allotted to each, viz. :—

The Classics {	Latin...	...	...	2,000	}	3,600
	Greek	...	...	1,600		
Mathematics, pure and mixed					...	3,600
English Language					...	1,200
French, or any other Modern Language, including					}	1,200
Hindustani						
History, Ancient and Modern, with Geography...					...	1,200
Natural Sciences, i.e. Mineralogy and Geology					...	1,200
Experimental Sciences, i.e. Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism					...	1,200
Drawing					...	
					...	600

V. Of the foregoing subjects, the elementary branches of Mathematics and the English Language, to the extent stated in the following paragraphs will be considered obligatory :—

1. In Mathematics, 1,200 marks will be given to the following obligatory portions, viz., Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions—Proportion—Extraction of the Square Root—and Simple Interest.

Algebra, including Fractions, Simple Equations, and the questions producing them; Euclid, the first 3 Books.

Of the 1,200 marks allotted to the foregoing portions of Mathematics 400 will be required for qualification, and of these at least 200 must be obtained in Arithmetic.

2. In the English Language the Candidate will be required to write correctly and in a good legible hand from dictation, and to compose grammatically. He will be required to obtain at least 200 marks in this subject.

And out of the remaining subjects or portions of subjects which are left to the option of the Candidate, it will be required that such a number of marks shall be obtained as shall raise the total number necessary for qualification to 1,800.

IV. In respect to the subjects left, voluntary candidates will not be allowed to count the marks gained in any one subject unless amounting to one-sixth of the whole number of marks allotted to that subject.

With regard to the Classics it will no longer be necessary for the Candidate to forward the names of the authors in

which he wishes to be examined, as passages will be given for translation from the books usually read at schools; grammatical questions will be set, and English passages also given for translation into the Latin and Greek languages.

An unsuccessful Candidate may be examined at any of the subsequent examinations, until he has exceeded the maximum age. In the subsequent Examinations, however, no credit will be given for any subjects in which the Candidate may have passed on the former occasions.

VII. The result of each Examination will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and the names of any Candidates who distinguish themselves will be specially brought to his notice.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Regulations for the Admission of Gentlemen Cadets to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

N.B.—All Candidates for Commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers are required to go through a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy.

I. Competitive Examinations for admission will be held in London twice a year, in January and July. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the purpose, in the presence and under the superintendence of the Council of Military Education.

The Candidates must be between 16 and 20 years of age.

II. The admissions will be determined by the result of a competitive examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, viz. :—

		Marks.
1. Mathematics	Pure 2,000	3,500
	Mixed,—i.e., Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics 1,500	

		Marks
2. English	Language, Literature, and Composition 1,000	2,000
	History and Geography of England and its Dependencies... .. 1,000	
3. Classics	Latin { Language and Literature 1,000	1,500
	Geography and History of Ancient Rome 500	
	Greek { Language and Literature 1,000	1,500
	Geography and History of Ancient Greece 500	
4. French	Language and Literature 1,000	
5. German	ditto ditto 1,000	

* * The examination in French and German will be both written and *visd voce*.

6. Hindustani Language	... .. 1,000
7. Experimental Sciences, i.e., Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism	... .. 1,000
8. Natural Sciences, i. e., Mineralogy and Geology	1,000
9. Drawing	{ Elementary Geometrical Drawing, including the use of Drawing Instruments 500
	{ Machinery, Architectural, Topographical, Landscape, or Figure Drawing 500

III. No candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in Mathematics, of which 700 at least must be in Pure Mathematics, will be eligible for an appointment.*

From the other subjects of examination each candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which he desires to be examined; but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any such subject, unless those marks shall at least amount to one-sixth of the total number of marks allotted to that subject, or section of a subject.

In *English*, it will be understood that by gaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to Language, Literature, and Composition a Candidate will be entitled to count in the first section

* N.B.—The Examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Logarithms, and Plane Trigonometry will be close and searching.

of the subject; and in like manner by obtaining one-sixth of the marks allotted to History and Geography he will be entitled to count in the second; but no amount of marks gained in one section will entitle him to count those gained in the other if below the prescribed minimum.

In *Classics*, the same rule applies as regards counting on one or other of its two sections (Latin and Greek), as has been explained in reference to the two sections of English; but, in addition, it must be further stated, that, unless one-sixth of the 1,000 allotted to the Latin Language and Literature has been gained, a Candidate will not be allowed to count the marks gained in Latin, History and Geography, even though above the required minimum of one-sixth of the 500 marks allotted to them; and similarly as regards the Greek Language and Literature, and the Greek History and Geography.

In *Drawing* also the same rule applies as regards counting, as has been already explained in reference to the two sections of English.

In either *French* or *German*, every Candidate will be required to obtain at least 100 marks for qualification in the Language alone; and in *Geometrical Drawing* at least 50 marks, whether he takes them up as subjects in which he desires to compete or not.

It should be clearly understood by Candidates, that, though only a very small qualifying test has been imposed in respect to French or German in the examination for admission, a qualification is required to be obtained at the Royal Military Academy in either one or the other of these languages before a Cadet can obtain his commission.

IV. No Candidate will be admitted into the Royal Military Academy unless he obtain an aggregate of at least 2500 marks.

V. The Candidates will not, as heretofore, be restricted to the answering of one question only out of each set of three questions, but will be allowed to answer as many as the time allotted to the subject will permit.

VI. The successful Candidates will remain under instruction at the Academy for about two years and a half, or until they are sufficiently advanced in scientific knowledge to pass a satisfactory examination, and they will then receive commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. If,

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however, they should be found unable to qualify themselves within a reasonable time in their professional studies, or to acquire a sufficient proficiency in Military Exercises, they will be subject to removal.

VII. Each Cadet on joining the Academy will be required to pay a sum of 25*l.* to cover the expense of Uniform, Books, &c., and to produce the following Articles, which must afterwards be kept up at his own expense, viz.:—9 white shirts, 4 flannel waistcoats, 9 pair of socks, 6 pair of drawers, 9 pocket handkerchiefs, 6 towels, 1 clothes brush, 2 combs and brush, 1 Bible and Prayer-book, 1 looking glass, 1 port-manteau.

He will also be required to pay a contribution of 62*l.* 10*s.*, payable in advance, for each half year of the time during which he remains at the Academy. The annual contributions, however, for sons and orphans of Naval and Military Officers will be regulated at the following rates, as heretofore:—

For sons of Admirals and of Generals having Regiments	£80
Sons of Generals without Regiments	70
Sons of Captains and Commanders of the Navy, and of Colonels and Regimental Field Officers of the Army	60
Sons of all Officers of the Army and Navy under the above ranks	40
Sons of Officers of the Army and Navy who have died in the service, and whose families are proved to be left in pecuniary distress	20

The sons of General Officers paid only on their commissions as field officers will pay the same contribution as the sons of Field officers.

The sons of officers on full or half-pay will pay alike; but the sons of officers who have voluntarily retired on half-pay, or *received the difference*, will only be admitted on the terms prescribed for the sons of private gentlemen—viz., 125*l.* per annum.

The sons of officers of the Civil Departments of the Army are admissible to the Academy upon the same terms as those prescribed for Naval and Military officers.

VIII. Any Gentleman who wishes to present himself at one of the half-yearly Examinations must send in his name to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards one month before the time of Examination, forwarding with his Application to be noted the following papers:—

1. An extract from the register of his baptism; or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit.
2. A certificate of good moral character, signed by a clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Commander-in-Chief.
3. A statement of the subjects of examination in which (in addition to Mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

A Candidate who has been examined before, when he applies for leave to present himself again, will only be required to forward the List of subjects he selects, and a certificate from his Tutor or Head of School, &c., for the interval between the two examinations.

IX. The Candidates will be inspected by Military Surgeons on the first day of the examination, that it may be ascertained that they are free from any bodily defects or ailments calculated to interfere with the performance of Military duties.

Extreme short-sight, or any serious defect of vision, is regarded as a disqualification.

C. YORKE,
Military Secretary.

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Regulations of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, relative to the Admission, Education, and Military Training of Gentlemen Cadets.

24th November, 1858.

HER MAJESTY having been pleased to direct that the Regulations of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, relative to the admission, education, and military training of Gentlemen Cadets should be revised and corrected, the following are to be substituted for those now in force :

I. *Admission.*

1. All Gentlemen Cadets will be admitted by Public Examination.

2. Of these, twenty will be Queen's Cadets, selected from among the sons of Officers of the Army, Royal Navy, and Royal Marines, who have fallen in action, or have died of wounds received in action, or of diseases contracted on active service; and who have left their families in reduced circumstances. Fifteen of them will be sons of Officers in the Army and 5 sons of Officers in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. They will all be admitted by a qualifying examination.

3. The age of admission will be from 16 to 19 years.

4. Every candidate for admission by public examination must apply through his parent or guardian to the Commander-in-Chief to have his name entered on the list of candidates.

5. He must transmit, with his application, the following documents, viz.:—(a.) A certificate of birth, or other satisfactory proof of his age; (b.) A certificate from the minister of the church or denomination to which he belongs, of his having been duly instructed in the principles of the Christian religion; (c.) A certificate from the master or tutor under whom he has been educated, of his general moral conduct for at least the two preceding years.

6. His name having been placed upon the list of candidates, it will be open to him to offer himself at any one of the half-yearly examinations which may occur while he is within the prescribed limits of age. If he is unsuccessful at this examination, he will be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination until he has exceeded the maximum age. His want of success, however, in these examinations, will not preclude him from entering the Army on obtaining a direct commission in the usual manner.

7. He will be examined by a medical officer who will ascertain whether he is free from all bodily and organic defects, and whether, as far as regards physical constitution, he is in every point of view fit for military service.

8. The following are the subjects in which papers will be set at the half-yearly examinations for admission, together with the number of marks at present assigned to each subject, viz.:—

					Marks
Classics	{ Latin ...	...	...	...	2,000
	{ Greek ...	...	...	...	1,600
					3,600

	Marks.
Mathematics	3,600
English language	1,200
French	1,200
Any other modern language	1,200
History with Geography	1,200
Natural sciences, <i>i.e.</i> , Mineralogy and Geology	1,200
Experimental sciences, <i>i.e.</i> , Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism	1,200
Drawing	600

Of the above subjects the elementary portions of mathematics and the English language are obligatory on each candidate.

The following elementary branches will be included in the obligatory section of mathematics; viz. :—

In Arithmetic, vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, extraction of the square-root, and interest.

In Algebra, fractions, simple equations, and questions producing them.

In Euclid, the first two books.

To these elementary branches, 1,200 marks (out of the whole 3,600 marks for mathematics) will be allotted, and it will be necessary for qualification that at least 400 be obtained, of which 200 must be obtained in arithmetic.

In the English language 400 marks will be allotted to correct and legible writing from dictation, and to composition; and of these it will be necessary for qualification that 200 be obtained.

And in addition to the marks above stated as necessary for qualification in mathematics and English, every candidate will be required to obtain in these and the other subjects of examination such a further number of marks as shall raise the entire number he obtains to 1,800.

No marks will be allowed to count in any subject left optional to the candidate unless he gain at least one-sixth of the whole number allotted to that subject.

9. Every candidate will be required to forward to the Secretary of the Council of Military Education, at 1, Whitehall-yard, S.W., one month before the examination for which he intends to offer himself, a statement of the subjects he desires to take up.

10. After the examination the candidates will be reported to the Commander-in-Chief in the order of their merit, and

those who obtain the greatest number of marks will succeed to the vacancies in the College.

11. Every candidate for admission as a Queen's Cadet, must apply for a nomination to the Commander-in-Chief if he is the son of an Officer in the Army; or to the First Lord of the Admiralty, if he is the son of an Officer in the Royal Navy, or Royal Marines. The nominations will be made by the Commander-in-Chief or First Lord of the Admiralty, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

12. Every Queen's Cadet on receiving his nomination, will be required to pass a qualifying examination to the extent specified in Paragraph 8.

II. *Provision of Necessaries.*

1. Before joining the College, every Gentleman Cadet must be provided with the following articles, viz.:—A leather port-manteau, a clothes bag, made of ticking, a small looking glass, a clothes brush, hair brushes and combs, nail and tooth brushes, 2 pairs of white Berlin gloves, 8 day shirts, 4 night shirts, 8 pairs of cotton socks, 8 pairs of worsted socks, 8 pocket handkerchiefs, 4 pairs of stocking web drawers, 6 towels, 3 Jerseys, a Bible and Prayer-book.

2. These articles must be provided and kept complete at the expense of the Cadet, or his parent or guardian.

3. All Cadets, except Queen's Cadets, will be further required to provide themselves, on entrance, with a large case of mathematical instruments and scales (according to a pattern which may be seen at any of the principal mathematical instrument makers in London), together with such books as will be necessary for the commencement of their studies. A list of these books will be furnished to them by the College. Both the books and instruments may be obtained at the College, and must, if so obtained, be paid for on the admission of the Cadet.

All other books which may be necessary for the prosecution of their studies, will be provided for them at the expense of their parents or guardians.

III. *Payments, Contributions, &c.*

1. The payment for education, board, washing, and medical attendance, on account of each Cadet, will be as follows:—

				Per Ann.
a. For sons of Private Gentlemen	...	...	...	£100

	Per Ann.
<i>b.</i> For sons of Admirals, and General Officers having regiments	80
<i>c.</i> For sons of General Officers not having regiments	70
<i>d.</i> For sons of Captains and Commanders of the Royal Navy, and Field Officers of the Army having substantive rank	50
<i>e.</i> For sons of all Officers of the Royal Navy and Army under the above rank	40
<i>f.</i> For sons of Officers of the Navy and Army who have died in the Service, and whose families are proved to be left in pecuniary distress	20
<i>g.</i> Queen's Cadets	Free

2 Officers who have voluntarily retired on half-pay, or received the difference in so doing, as well as those who have sold their Commissions, are, in this classification, reckoned as private gentlemen.

3. The orphans of Officers whose claims do not come under classes *f* and *g*, must subscribe according to the substantive rank last held by their fathers.

4. The sons of Officers of Civil Departments of the Army and Navy are admissible to the College on the same terms as those prescribed for the sons of Officers of the Army and Navy of corresponding rank.

5. Any change which may take place by promotion or retirement, in the rank of the father of a Cadet, must be immediately notified to the Lieutenant-Governor of the College, in order that the subscription paid to the College on account of such Cadet may be regulated accordingly.

6. On the admission of a Cadet (not a Queen's Cadet) the parent or guardian will be required to make the following payments in advance, viz:—

1. His subscription to the 30th June or 31st December ensuing.
2. The sum of £20 for the provision of uniform coat, trousers, dress-cap, great coat, &c., for his first equipment, and clothing for the remainder of the year in which he enters.
3. The sum of £2 for the support of the College Library.
4. A deposit of £20 for contingent expenses on account.

All of which sums are to be paid into the hands of the Paymaster at the College, in Bank of England notes or gold.

7. The regulated subscription for each succeeding half-year must be paid into the Bank of England to the account of the College on the 1st January and 1st July; and at the commencement of each new year during the residence of a Cadet a further sum of £10 must be transmitted to the Paymaster for the provision of clothing, &c.

8. At the close of every half-year an account will be rendered of the sums paid out of the contingent deposit during the past term, when the parent or guardian will be required to make up the balance remaining in hand to the full amount of £20.

9. No Cadet on whose behalf these regulations in regard to payments have not been complied with will be re-admitted to the College.

10. No refund of subscription will be made by the College to the parent or guardian of a Cadet for any portion of the half year in which such Cadet may be removed from the College, and for which the usual contribution has been paid in advance, without the special authority of the Secretary of State for War.

11. No payments will be required from Queen's Cadets.

IV. *Discipline.*

1. All Gentlemen Cadets are subject to such rules and regulations as are or may be from time to time established for the maintenance of good order and discipline.

2. Every Gentleman Cadet will be liable to be removed from the College at any time, should his conduct be such as to render it obvious that his remaining longer would be either hurtful to the Institution or unprofitable to himself.

3. Parents or Guardians are recommended not to allow their sons or wards to join the College with a larger amount of money in their possession than two guineas, and no money is to be sent to them during the term.

4. Every Gentleman Cadet will be supplied with a weekly allowance of pocket money, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the College; but this allowance will not exceed four shillings and sixpence a week for a Gentleman Cadet who is a responsible under Officer, four shillings a week for a Gentleman Cadet who is an under Officer, three shillings and sixpence a week for a Gentleman Cadet who is a Corporal, and two shillings and sixpence a week for all other Gentlemen Cadets. The expense of this allowance

will be defrayed out of the amount deposited for the purpose of meeting contingent expenses, and in the case of Queen's Cadets it will be borne by the Public.

5. The allowances of pocket money in the preceding article are, however, to be only applicable to the Cadets who may be admitted to the College at and after the commencement of the ensuing term.

In the case of the Cadets now at the College the allowances of pocket money will remain in all respects as heretofore, as well as the advantages of pay hitherto attached to good conduct badges.

6. Gentlemen Cadets are prohibited from contracting debts with any tradesman in the vicinity of the College; and it is requested that such debts may not be paid, as the practice of contracting them would be injurious to the reputation of the College.

7. No perquisites or presents of any kind are to be received by any person belonging to the College, from either the Gentlemen Cadets or their friends.

8. Cadets will not be allowed to remain at the College during the vacations, except those Queen's Cadets, who having no friends to receive them, may be permitted to remain at the College during the vacations, with the special sanction of the Secretary of State for War; or such Cadets who may be detained by order of the Governor for misconduct during the previous term; any extra expense incurred thereby being made a charge against the parents or guardians.

V. Termination of the Course and Removal from the College.

1. The period of study will not exceed two years.

2. All Gentlemen Cadets will be examined periodically, and Commissions in the Cavalry, or the Line, will be given in the order of merit to those who attain the highest places, the number of such Commissions having been previously announced to the College. The remainder of those who pass will be equally eligible for Commissions with those who have passed for direct Commissions, but they will have the priority of appointment over the latter, provided they have obtained certificates of good conduct and proficiency in their Military Exercises.

3. Any Gentleman Cadet desirous of entering the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers, will be permitted to offer him-

self as a candidate at any of the competitive examinations for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, held after he shall have attained the requisite age; and his position at the Royal Military College will not be affected by his failure at such examination.

4. Commissions being given at the College as rewards for application and good conduct can be obtained only in the manner above stated; but no Gentleman Cadet will be precluded from entering the Army in the usual manner, by passing the qualifying examination for a direct Commission.

5. When application is made to the Commander-in-Chief for a direct Commission for any Gentleman Cadet at the College, the fact of his being at the College is to be expressly stated in the application. In cases in which this rule is not complied with, any appointment which the candidate may obtain, by passing the examination for a direct Commission, will, even though it may have appeared in the "Gazette," be cancelled.

6. No Gentleman Cadet is to be removed from the College without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, obtained through the Governor of the College. And when a parent or guardian intends to remove a Cadet at the end of a term, at least six weeks' notice of his intention is to be given to the Governor. In default of such notice a quarter's subscription must be paid.

VI. *Miscellaneous.*

1. The Establishment for Queen's Cadets having been sanctioned by Parliament, when the age of admission to the Royal Military College was from 13 to 15 years, it has been decided that in any case when the services of the father and the circumstances of his family are such as to constitute a claim, an addition of not more than £40 a year to the "Compassionate Allowance" may, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for War, be allowed to a candidate who is over 13, but who is ineligible for immediate admission into the College in consequence of the minimum age of admission having been raised to 16, to enable him to complete his preparatory education.

2. It is desirable that every Candidate, should, at his admission, be accompanied by his parent, guardian, or some other responsible person to satisfy the requirements of the College on his behalf.

3. The responsible parent or guardian of every Gentleman Cadet is to sign the subjoined certificate before the admission of his son or ward :—

"These are to certify that I have attentively considered the Regulations of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, relative to the admission and training of Gentlemen Cadets, and that I am willing to abide by them. And I promise to remove my son or ward from the College, during the vacations, unless otherwise ordered."

Subjects of the Final Examination.

Subjects in which the Minimum stated is obligatory, for Qualification :—

	Min.	Max.
Arithmetic, Algebra, including Simple Equations; Euclid, the first 3 books; and Practical Geometry	300	900
Field Fortification	300	900
Military Drawing and Field Sketching ...	300	1200

In the following subjects the Minimum stated is *not* indispensable for qualification.

	Min. allowed to count.	Max.
The higher Mathematics (pure)		1000
Do. applied to Geodesy and Mechanics		1400
Fortification (higher course)		1200
French	200	1200
German	200	1200
Latin (for Cadets only who joined the College on the old system)	200	1200
History and Geography	200	1200
Geology	200	1200
Chemistry	200	1200
Landscape Drawing	100	600

General total required for Qualification, 1800 marks.

Addiscombe.

Regulations for the admission and examination of Cadets for the Junior or Infantry Department of the Royal Indian Military College, and for their Instruction and Training in that Institution.

I. Cadets will be admitted to the Junior Department of the College by nomination, under Sections 33 and 36 of Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106.

II. The age of admission is to be from 16 to 18 years.

III. An Examination will be held at Addiscombe, as heretofore, on the first and last Fridays of each term, for the admission of Cadets to the Junior Branch of the College.

IV. Every Cadet, before being admitted to the Entrance Examination, must present himself at the India Office, and submit the following papers:—

1. A nomination paper, filled up in the prescribed form.
2. An extract from the parish register of his baptism; or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.

V. Every Cadet will be required to present himself at the place hereafter to be determined, in order to be inspected by Military Surgeons, one of whom must be the Examining Physician, who will ascertain whether he is free from all bodily and organic defects, and whether, as regards physical constitution, he is in every point of view fit for military service in a tropical climate.

VI. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

VII. At his Entrance Examination, a Cadet must satisfy the Examiners—

1. That he can write English correctly from dictation, in a good legible hand.
2. That he possesses a correct knowledge of Arithmetic as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and Evolutions; of the use of Logarithms; of Algebra, including Simple Equations; of Geometry, as far as the first two books of Euclid, or the first two chapters of Cape's Course of Geometry, and part of the seventh chapter, omitting "problems on the ground."
3. That he can read and construe Cæsar's Commentaries, or other book in Latin prose.
4. That he can read and construe from a book in French prose.

VIII. Every Cadet, upon his admission, will be considered a *Probationary* pupil only, for the first six months, at the termination of which time the Public Examiner will report to the Committee on the probability of his being able to pass for the Infantry at the Public Examination at the close of his third term of residence. Should this appear improbable, either from want of talent or diligence, the Cadet will forfeit his appointment.

IX. The course of instruction at Addiscombe will comprise.—

Mathematics, Fortification, Military Drawing and Surveying, Civil Drawing, Hindustani, French and Latin.

X. The test of qualification for a Commission in the Infantry will be—

Algebra: viz., Quadratics and Cubic Equations, Surds, Progressions, Permutation, Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry: viz., Properties of the Circle, Proportions of Plane Figures, Problems, Quadrature of the Circle, Planes and Solid Angles, Application of Algebra to Geometry.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Logarithms: viz., Nature and Use of the Tables.

Trigonometry: Analytical, Plane.

In Fortification, the Cadet will be required to have completed eleven out of the sixteen plates of the "Course," and to have a correct understanding of the subjects which these plates are intended to illustrate.

In Surveying, he must be able to survey with the compass or theodolite and chain, and to take sections with the spirit level.

In Hindustani he will be expected to read with fluency in the Persian character, and write it legibly; to possess a competent knowledge of the Grammar of the Hindustani languages, and to translate, *visà voce*, from Hindustani into English, portions of works which he has read in class.

XI. The period of residence at the College for the Junior Department is fixed at three Terms, or one and a half years; but Cadets who after one year's residence may be reported qualified, will have the option of receiving Commissions in the Infantry, or remaining six months longer at the College to prosecute their studies, with a view to competing for Cadetships in the Senior Department.

XII. Cadets who are unable to pass a minimum examination at the end of the third term, will forfeit their claim to any appointment whatever. Those Cadets who do pass their examination and obtain appointments in the Infantry, will be required to leave England within three months from the date of their passing, and they will take rank amongst each other according as they are classified by the Public Examiner. The time also passed by them at the College will count for service in calculating their claims in Retiring Pension on full pay, if appointed from the College, or if they pass into the Upper Division by successful competition.

XIII. Cadets appointed to the Infantry from the Addiscombe College, will take rank in the army above all other Cadets who are appointed, from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the College Cadets being reported qualified.

INDIA OFFICE, 9th March, 1859.

Regulations for the admission of Candidates for Cadetships in the Engineers and Artillery of Her Majesty's Indian Forces. Under the 34th Clause of the Act of the 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 106.

I. The ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE will in future be formed into two separate departments; viz., "The Senior or Scientific Department," to be filled up entirely by competition; "The Junior or Infantry department," to be filled as at present, by nomination, under the prescribed tests and examinations on entry. In order to

effect this object, the admission of Cadets to the College by competition will commence from the first term of 1860.

II. The Cadets who had entered the College before the 2nd September, 1858, the date on which Act 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 106, came into operation, will be eligible to commissions in the Engineers or Artillery of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, after completion of the prescribed course, and on the recommendation of the Public Examiner. With this exception, all appointments in the Engineers and Artillery of Her Majesty's Indian Forces will henceforth be bestowed on successful competitors at Public Examinations, to be held as hereinafter described.

III. Examinations will be held half-yearly at the India Office, or at such other place as may be appointed, commencing on some day in the first week of January and July respectively, for the purpose of testing the merits of Candidates for admission as Cadets into the "Senior or Scientific Department" of the Addiscombe College.

IV. Examiners unconnected with the College will be hereafter nominated by the Secretary of State for India.

V. The number of Cadetships to be awarded (being regulated by the wants of the service) will be communicated by the Under-Secretary of State for India to the Examiners, and will be published for general information two months previous to each public examination.

VI. After each half-yearly examination, the Examiners will prepare a list of the Candidates, classified according to merit, who shall have obtained the minimum number of marks as hereinafter specified, and the required number of Cadets, corresponding with the declared vacancies, will be taken in the order of their classification, provided that number be available.

VII. A Candidate who shall have obtained the minimum of marks hereinafter specified, but for whom there may be no immediate vacancy, will be permitted to compete at subsequent examinations, so long as his age may not exceed the prescribed limit; but those who do not obtain such minimum will not be permitted to compete at more than one subsequent examination.

VIII. The age of admission is to be from Seventeen to Nineteen years.

IX. The subjects of the competitive examinations will be as follows :—

	Pure—Arithmetic, Logarithms, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Conic Sections ...	Marks.
1. Mathematics	Mixed—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics	2,000 1,500
		3,500
2. English Language, Literature, Composition, History, and Geography	... ..	1,500
3. Classics	Language, Literature, Geography and History of Ancient Rome ...	750
	Ditto of Ancient Greece	500
		1,250
4. Languages, Geography, and History of France	...	750
5. Languages, Geography, and History of India	...	1,000
6. Experimental Sciences ; i.e. Chemistry, Heat, Electricity, including Magnetism, Natural Sciences, Mineralogy, and Geology...	... ..	1,000
7. The use of Astronomical and Surveying Instruments		750
8. Drawing—Elementary Geometrical Drawing (including the use of drawing instruments), and Architectural, Engineering, Military, and Landscape Drawing	... ..	1,250

X. No Candidate will be allowed to be examined in more than five subjects, of which one must be Mathematics; and no one who does not obtain at least 1,000 marks in Mathematics; of which at least 700 must be in pure Mathematics, and at least 300 in mixed Mathematics, will be considered qualified.

From the other subjects of examination each Candidate may select any, not exceeding four in number, in which to be examined, but no one will be allowed to count the marks gained in any subject unless these marks shall amount to one-sixth of the total number allotted to that subject.

Any Candidate who shall not select French and Geometrical Drawing, as subjects of examination, will be required to satisfy the Examiners that he has such knowledge at least of the elements of those two subjects as shall afford reasonable expectation that he will perfect himself in both during his residence in the College.

XI. No Candidate will be considered qualified unless he attains an aggregate of 2,500 marks at least.

XII. The following papers will be required to be transmitted by each Candidate to the Under-Secretary of State for India, before the 1st of June and 1st of December preceding the half-yearly examination.

1. An application for permission to compete.
2. An extract from the register of his baptism, or, in default of that, a certificate verified by affidavit.
3. A certificate of good moral character, signed by the clergyman of the parish to which he belongs, and by the tutor or head of the school or college at which he has received his education, for at least two years, or such other proof of good moral character as will be satisfactory to the Secretary of State for India.
4. A statement of subjects of examination, in which (in addition to Mathematics) he may desire to be examined.

XIII. No person who has been dismissed or obliged to retire from the Army or Navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or from any other public institution, will be appointed to the College.

XIV. Gentlemen who have been admitted to a previous examination, or who may be attending the junior division of the College at Addiscombe, will be required to submit only the first and fourth of the papers above specified.

XV. Every Candidate will be required to present himself at the place hereafter to be determined, in order to be inspected by Military Surgeons, one of whom must be the Examining Physician, who will ascertain whether he is free from all bodily and organic defects, and whether, as regards physical constitution, he is in every point of view fit for military service in a tropical climate.

XVI. The period of study at the College will be one year, at the expiration of which the Cadets will be publicly examined and posted to the Engineers or Artillery, in the order of their merit, as declared by the Public Examiner, and according to the wants of the Service.

Engineer Cadets will go through a further course of training at Chatham for one year, as Commissioned Officers on full pay. Artillery Cadets will undergo a professional training at Woolwich for six months as Commissioned Officers on full pay.

A Cadet of the Senior Department, who, after a year's

residence at the College, shall be reported by the Public Examiner to be not qualified for a commission in the Engineers or Artillery, in Mathematics, Fortification, Civil and Military Drawing, Surveying, and Hindustani; will forfeit his appointment. Also in case of misconduct a Cadet will be liable to dismissal on the judgment of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

XVII. Cadets of the Senior Department will be allowed to count as service for full-pay pension a portion not exceeding eighteen months of the time which they may have spent under official instruction in England. Their commissions as lieutenants will bear the date of their last public examination.

XVIII. Young officers appointed to the Artillery or Engineers will be required to proceed *en route* to India within three months of the completion, by them, of the prescribed course of professional instruction at Chatham or Woolwich.

Note.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has determined to allow the sum of £100 to each Cadet who may obtain a commission in the Engineers or Artillery after a residence of two terms at the Addiscombe College, in aid of the expenses of his education and residence at that institution.

INDIA OFFICE, 22nd February, 1859.

A d d.

QUALIFICATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS FOR CANDIDATES.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have established the following regulations for the Entry of Naval Cadets, and for the Examination of Mates, Midshipmen, Naval Cadets, &c.

To qualify an officer to receive a Lieutenant's Commission, he must have attained the full age of 19 years, and have been borne on the Books of, and actually served in, one or more of Her Majesty's Ships not less than five complete years, eighteen months as a Cadet, and three years and six months as a Midshipman, and shall have passed such Examinations as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may from time to time direct.

I. No person will be nominated to a Cadetship in the Royal Navy who will be under 13, or above 15 years of age at the time of Examination.

II. Every candidate, on obtaining a nomination, will be required to pass an Examination at the Royal Navy College, at Portsmouth, within three months of nomination.

III. The candidate must produce a Certificate of Birth, or Declaration thereof, made before a magistrate.

IV. The candidate must be in good health, and fit for the Service, that is, free from impediment of speech, defect of vision, rupture, or other physical inefficiency.

V. Candidates, between the ages of 13 and 14, will be required—

1. To write English correctly from dictation, and in a legible hand.
2. To read, translate, and parse an easy passage, either from a Latin or French author.

N.B.—The aid of a Dictionary will be allowed for these Translations.

And to have a satisfactory knowledge of—

3. The leading facts of Scripture and English History.
4. Modern Geography, in so far as relates to a knowledge of the principal Countries, Capitals, Mountains, and Rivers. To be able to point out the position of a place on a map when its latitude and longitude is given.
5. Arithmetic (including Proportion, and a fair knowledge of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
6. Algebra (including Fractions).
7. The First Book of Euclid (to Proposition XXXII inclusive).

Candidates above the age of 14, in addition to the examination required for those between the ages of 13 and 14, must have a knowledge of—

1. The use of the Globes, with correct definitions of Latitude, Longitude, Azimuth, Amplitude, and the other Circles of the Sphere.
2. Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. Algebra (including Simple Equations).
4. First Book of Euclid.
5. A practical knowledge of the Elements of Plane Trigonometry, and its application to the Numerical solution of Easy and Useful Problems.

As drawing will prove a most useful qualification for Naval Officers, it is recommended that candidates for the Service should be instructed therein.

VI. If the candidate succeeds in passing the required Examination, he will be at once appointed to a Training Ship at Portsmouth or Devonport, for the purpose of instruction in the Rigging of Ships, Seamanship, the use of Nautical Instruments, &c., &c.

N.B.—A proficiency in French will be required as a qualification for the rank of Lieutenant.

List of Instruments and Books which each Cadet will be required to have on entry—Sextant; Case of Mathematical Instruments, containing a good Protractor; Spy Glass; French Grammar and Dictionary, containing Sea Terms; a Book of Navigation; Euclid's Elements; Book of Geography (Sullivan's 2s. Ed.); Book on use of Mathematical and Nautical Instruments; The Steam Engine; Colenso's Arithmetic and Algebra; Jeans's Trigonometry.

The Ship's Library will contain Books of Instruction.

VII. Quarterly Examinations will be held on board the Training Ship, when any Cadet, who may consider himself competent, may be examined in the course of instruction, in the Rigging of Ships, Seamanship, &c., and if found qualified he will be appointed to a Sea-going Ship.

VIII. If the Cadet does not pass the required examination according to his age, before or at the Quarterly Examinations after his entry into the Training Ship, as below specified, he will be finally rejected from the service.

1. Age at the time of his entry in the Training Ship	Quarterly Examination after his entry in the Training Ship.
14 years 6 months.....	2nd.
14 years, and under 14 years and 6 months.	3rd.
Under 14 years	4th.

Or if a Cadet, by indifferent conduct or idle habits on board the Training Ship, shall show his unfitness for the service, it will be the duty of the Captain to make a special report thereof to the Admiralty, in order that the Cadet may be at once removed from the Navy.

IX. No Cadet will be allowed to reckon more than three months of the period of his service in the Training Ship towards his future Sea Time.

X. When a Cadet shall have served the full period of eighteen months, including the three months' time in the

Training Ship, he will be eligible for the Rating of Midshipman, provided he passes the following Examination, in which it is to be ascertained—

1. That he has kept up a knowledge of his former instruction.
2. That he is able to work a Day's Work by Tables as well as by Projection, to find the Latitude by observation of the Meridian Altitude of the Sun, Moon, and Star, Longitude by Chronometer, and to work an Amplitude.
3. That he understands and can explain the use of the Sextants and Azimuth Compass, and the mode of observing with them. At each examination the Candidate will be required to show that his Sextant and other instruments are in good order.
4. He must produce Log-books kept by himself from the time of his entry into the Sea-going Ship, and certificates of good conduct.
5. He will also be required to have a fair knowledge of steering and managing a Boat under Oars and Sail, of Knotting and Splicing, Rigging Lower Masts and Yards, &c., the use of the Hand and Deep Sea Lead, and also the Simple Exercise of the Great Guns.

XI. All Midshipmen, until they shall have passed their examinations for Lieutenant, are to keep a book in which the ship's reckoning is to be worked out and noted, and when they are at sea this book is to be sent in every day to the Captain, instead of the slip of paper containing a day's work which is now usually presented. It is also to be produced at their examinations.

XII. A Midshipman, when he shall have served eighteen months in that rank, will be required to pass an intermediate examination. In addition to the subjects embraced in former examinations he will be required to have—

1. A good knowledge of practical Navigation, showing that he understands the principle of Navigating a Ship from one distant port to another, by dead reckoning and by his own observations; and that he can explain the principles of the same; and that he can also take and work a double Altitude and Azimuth.
2. A sufficient knowledge of the Chart to enable him to place thereon a position of the Ship by Observation as well as by Cross Bearings; and to lay off the true and Compass Courses.

3. Such knowledge of Nautical Surveying as may enable him to measure a base line and determine positions by angles, and the manner of ascertaining heights and distances.
4. If he has served in a Steam-vessel, an acquaintance with the different parts and working of the Steam-engine.
5. A proficiency in French.
6. He must be a fair practical observer.
7. He must produce Log-books kept by himself from the time of his entry into a Sea-going Ship, and certificates of good conduct.
8. He will likewise be examined as to his progress in the knowledge of rigging of masts, bowsprits, &c., in getting tops over and placing a lower cap, in setting up rigging, and especially as to the precautions required in staying lower masts; in hoisting a quarter or stern boat up in a strong breeze with a sea on; in making up a course and topsail for bending at sea; in shifting topmasts, yards and sails at sea, and the effect of the sails on the ship both in tacking and wearing; in the detail arrangements for mooring and unmooring ships and getting under-way. He must likewise know the Great Gun and Small Arm Exercise, the use of Tangent Lights, the Charges for the Guns of the Ship, and be able to exercise the men at his quarters. A report of the progress he has made in each of the above subjects is to be made to the Secretary of the Admiralty in the half-yearly return.

Royal Marines.

The following Regulations for the Entry, Examination, &c., of Marine Cadets are to be adopted, instead of those now in force.

1. No person will be nominated to a Cadetship in the Royal Marines who is under 15, or above 17 years of age.
2. Every Candidate, on presenting himself for Examination at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, will be required to produce the following certificates:—
 1. A Certificate of Age.

2. A Certificate of Good Conduct from the Masters of the Schools at which he has studied during the last three years, or, in the event of his having been privately educated, from the Clergyman of his Parish, or some person competent to judge of, and certify to, his general good conduct.
3. A solemn declaration from his nearest of kin, that to the best of his or her belief, he does not suffer from, nor has been subject to, any disease or infirmity of mind or body, which may incapacitate him from the perfect performance of his duty as an Officer in the Corps of Royal Marines.
4. A Certificate from one of the principal Medical Officers of the Naval Hospital at Haslar that he is of sound bodily health, and that he does not stammer, and has no other physical defect.

3. He will then be examined in the following Subjects, and if he passes satisfactorily, will be appointed a Marine Cadet on board the Gunnery Ship at Portsmouth :—

1. Writing English correctly from dictation.
2. Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
3. First Book of Euclid.
4. Algebra, including Simple Equations.
5. General knowledge of Geography, *i.e.*, of the principal Countries, Islands, Rivers, &c., of the Globe.
6. A competent acquaintance with the Latin, or French, or some one modern Language.

4. Examinations of the Cadets will be held from time to time, in order to ascertain the progress which they may have made.

5. The final Examination of Cadets to qualify them to receive Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Royal Marines, will include—Arithmetic; Algebra; Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, and part of 6; Trigonometry, Theoretical and Practical; History of England; French; Use of the Pocket Sextant; Fortification; Mechanical Drawing; Gunnery.

6. The Captain Superintendent of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, will report to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the names of those Cadets who have particularly distinguished themselves at the Final Examination, and whose Conduct while on board the Gunnery Ship has been unexceptionable; with a view to their being appointed (should their Lordships think fit,) to the Royal Naval College, where they

will be allowed to continue a year to complete their studies, and at the expiration of that period, they will, if they have made satisfactory progress, be appointed to vacancies in the Artillery Companies, or be attached "on command" from their divisions to those Companies for Artillery Instruction until vacancies occur.

7. Such Cadets as have not made satisfactory progress at the end of the first year, or who fail to pass the final Examination at the end of the second year, will be discharged.

8. All the Examinations are to be conducted by the Professor at the Royal Naval College under the direction of the Superintendent.

9. On joining the Gunnery Ship each Cadet must be prepared with a Sum of not less than £50 for Outfit, and £10 for Mess, Washing, and other Expenses.

10. The undermentioned Sums must be paid for each Cadet to the Accountant-General of the Navy:—

Cadets under ordinary circumstances...	£30 per annum.
Sons of Officers dying on Full Pay, or of Officers on Half pay with large families and inadequate means	} £15 per annum.
Sons of Officers killed in the Service or of Officers dying on Full Pay whose Families are left in great dis- tress 	
	Gratia.

11. Before a Cadet can receive a Commission as a Second Lieutenant, he must deposit the sum of £80 with the Accountant-General of the Navy, to provide for his being properly equipped.

12. Cadets are to wear the Blue Cloth Shell Jacket with Red Cuffs, and Collars and Gold Shoulder Cords, Uniform Cloth Trousers, or White Drill Trousers, according to regulation.

In Winter the Blue Frock Coat, according to Regulation, may be worn without a Sash or Belt.

Forage Cap according to Regulation.

13. Marine Cadets are subject to Naval Discipline,—receive Pay at the rate of 3s. 8d. a day, or £66 18s. 4d. per annum, —and are considered in all respects as Quarter Deck Petty Officers.

By Command of their Lordships,

THOS. PHINN.

APPENDIX.

SUPERANNUATION.

By an Act, entitled, "The Superannuation Act" (22 Vict., c. 22), no person is entitled to a retiring allowance under sixty years of age, unless incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body from discharging the duties of his situation.

The retiring allowances are as follows:—

To any person who shall have served Ten Years and upwards, and under Eleven Years, an annual Allowance of Ten Sixtieths of the annual Salary and Emoluments of his Office:

For Eleven Years, and under Twelve Years, an annual Allowance of Eleven Sixtieths of such Salary and Emoluments:

And in like manner a further addition to the annual Allowance of One Sixtieth in respect of each additional Year of such Service, until the Completion of a Period of Service of Forty Years, when the annual allowance of Forty Sixtieths may be granted; and no Addition shall be made in respect of any Service beyond Forty Years.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

Time.	OFFICES.
Two Calendar Months ...	COLONIAL OFFICE.
Two Lunar Months ...	ADMIRALTY (Whitehall Branch).
Fifty-four Days...	... HOME OFFICE.
Forty-eight Days ...	... TREASURY, WAR OFFICE.
Thirty-six Days...	... BOARD OF TRADE.
Thirty-two Days ...	... CUSTOMS.
One Calendar Month ...	... AUDIT OFFICE.
Thirty Days ...	... ADMIRALTY (Somerset House Branch).
Twenty-eight Days ...	... INLAND REVENUE.
Twenty-seven Days ...	... POST OFFICE.
Twenty-six Days ...	... CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Hours of Attendance.	OFFICES.
11 to 5 ...	ADMIRALTY (Whitehall Branch), BOARD OF TRADE, COLONIAL OFFICE, HOME OFFICE, TREASURY.
10 to 5 ...	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
12 to 7 ...	FOREIGN OFFICE.
10 to 4 ...	AUDIT OFFICE, ADMIRALTY (Somerset House Branch), CUSTOM HOUSE, INLAND REVENUE, POST OFFICE, WAR OFFICE.

ADDISCOMBE.

(Open Competition.)

The additional particulars referred to on page 161, respecting the competition for the Senior or Scientific Department of the Addiscombe College for the Examination of 1860, are as follows:—

The First Competitive Examination of Candidates for Admission into the Royal Indian Military College at Addiscombe, under the 34th clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 106, will be held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 16th of January, 1860, and following days.

The number of appointments to be competed for is *thirty*.

The parents or guardians of the Gentleman Cadet are required to pay £50 per term, in advance, towards defraying the expense of his board, lodging, and education; also an entrance subscription of £2 2s. to the public library.

They are also required to pay the cost of his uniform clothing, averaging £15 5s. 6d. per annum, and of the books required for his use; also pocket money at the authorised rates, viz., 2s. 6d. per week, with 1s. additional to Censors, and 2s. 6d. additional to Sub-Officers.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

(Open Competition.)

The total number of appointments in the Civil Service of India, to be disposed of (according to the regulations pp. 133—136) in July next (1860), if a sufficient number of competent candidates should present themselves, has been fixed at *eighty*.



